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Established 1887

At Notre Dame Saturday.

Nixon May Attend Pompidou Service

By Elias Abar

PARIS, April 3 (AP)—A simple burial in a country village and a solemn state memorial service in Notre Dame Cathedral were arranged today for President Georges Pompidou. The 62-year-old French leader who died last night after a long and painful illness had indicated the type of funeral he desired in a note written 20 months ago.

In Washington, sources in the office of Vice-President Ford said it was "highly likely" that President Nixon will attend the state memorial service, which will be held Saturday.

President Pompidou wrote in a note entrusted to an aide at the Elysee Palace:

"I want to be buried at Orvilliers. I do not wish any flowers or any funeral wreaths or any monument over the tomb, of course. A simple headstone with my name and the dates of my birth and my death."

"A mass will be celebrated in Paris at the St.-Louis-en-l'ile Church. It will be sung in Gothic."

The note was dated August 1972.

Orvilliers is a village of 260 inhabitants 36 miles southwest of Paris. The President had a country home there. The burial will be tomorrow. The St.-Louis-en-l'ile Church is on the Seine River's island of Ille St.-Louis where he maintained his private apartment. He died in the apartment.

The weather was good, although the operation was slowed somewhat because of swells that developed during the transfer. But officials said the actual docking of the Sea Venture in Bermuda at daybreak tomorrow was not expected to be behind schedule because the original schedule had provided for a lay-over of several hours after the 250-mile voyage to the transfer point.

In the transfer operation, passengers walked down a gangway from a lower deck of the QE 2 to a floating platform where life boats and ladders took them aboard for the 200-yard shuttle to a similar platform and gangway at the Sea Venture.

The 19,000-ton liner, about a third the size of the 65,803-ton QE 2, had 800 passengers of its own aboard when it undertook the evacuation. Two hundred decided to remain aboard while the others were quartered in Bermuda hotels.

Five Ships

The first QE 2 passengers to walk up the gangway of the Sea Venture were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bray, of Stonington, Conn. They appeared to be in fine spirits.

"They treated us very well," Mr. Bray, 66, said of the QE 2 staff. "There was plenty of scotch and bourbon."

Other liquids, like fruit juice, were aboard the big ship, but the drinking-water system had stopped functioning. The first required of many of the passengers as they boarded the Sea Venture was for a glass of water.

The Norwegian ship, which normally carries a crew of more than 250, brought six repairmen and 20 cases of canned food for the QE 2's crew of 940, who are remaining aboard the ship. The liner's refrigeration system was reported inoperative.

Brian Clegg, deputy managing director of the Cunard Line, which owns the QE 2, flew to Bermuda to help handle arrangements. He said in Hamilton regarding the ship's trouble:

"Somehow fuel oil got into the water system and we have to wash out all the water lines and the boilers before we can raise steam again."

The QE 2 sailed from New York on what was billed as a "football cruise" to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. About half the passengers were members of senior citizens' groups. The remaining passengers included American football personalities who gave talks about the gridiron and showed game films.

No Crew Trouble On Liner France

CANNES, France, April 3 (AP)—The liner France arrived off Cannes early today and nearing the end of a round-the-world cruise embarked one set of passengers and took aboard a new group. Fear had been expressed that crew members might make trouble to protest government plans to take the liner out of service.

About 650 of the 900 passengers on the cruise, which started Jan. 3 from Le Havre, came ashore today. Most of the rest were Americans continuing to New York. About 400 persons boarded the ship for the passage to New York, starting tomorrow morning.

Crewmen voted today to occupy the ship in case of a sudden decision to take it out of service. They indicated, however, that no action will be taken until the ship returns to Cannes April 29. Meanwhile Caribbean cruises are scheduled from New York.



SOMBER MOOD—French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer leaving a cabinet meeting yesterday on his way to meet Alain Poher, the interim President, at the Senate.

Slow to Supply Arms

Sadat: Russia Opposed War

CAIRO, April 3 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said today that Egypt went to war last October despite Soviet opposition to his plan to seek a military solution of the Middle East crisis.

Addressing students at Alexandria University, Mr. Sadat said that the United States had thought Egypt and the Arabs a dead body."

Mr. Sadat reviewed Soviet-Egyptian relations at length and

said that the Russians had repeatedly failed to keep promises of arms shipments to Egypt.

Mr. Sadat's speech came amid reports from political sources that Soviet-Egyptian relations are currently at their lowest ebb since July, 1972, when Mr. Sadat ordered 15,000 Soviet military personnel to leave Egypt.

Referring to four visits to the Soviet Union since he became president in 1970, Mr. Sadat said,

"I always argued with Soviet leaders that the [Middle East] problem could only be solved by military action."

"But the Soviet way of thinking was always against military action."

Mr. Sadat said that only in April, 1973, did the Soviet Union start sending some of the weapons it had promised to deliver several times previously.

But the Soviet Union, he said, continued to insist that military action should not be considered and that we should await a peaceful solution."

Mr. Sadat, speaking confidentially to occasional bursts of applause from his student audience, said that the two summit meetings between President Nixon and Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev had led to the Middle East question being put on ice.

Dead Body

"The Russians wanted a peaceful solution, while the Americans thought that Egypt and the Arabs were a dead body that could not move and had no value," he said.

"There was no mention of Syrian losses."

In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman said that Syrian tank and artillery gunners shelled Israeli positions in the Golan Heights, the site of what newspaper and field reports said were gathering concentrations on both sides of the cease-fire line.

No Casualties

The military command in Tel Aviv reported no casualties of its own during seven-and-a-half hours of sporadic fire in the northern and central sectors of the front. The official armed forces radio said that Israeli spotters observed good hits on Syrian positions in exchanges of artillery barrages.

News reports from inside the Israeli-held forward salient of the heights said that Israeli units could be seen moving up toward front-line positions.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Dayan Tells Knesset Cairo Vows to Pull Out Sinai Guns

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, April 3.—Egypt has promised to remove all the illegal artillery in its zone east of the Suez Canal defense Minister Moshe Dayan told the Knesset today.

He said that Cairo now has 72 cannons inside the zone, twice the number permitted under the agreement worked out by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Gen. Dayan said that he had been informed of the Egyptian agreement to remove the artillery by Gen. Endo Sifasvino, chief of the United Nations Emergency Force patrolling the Suez front.

The Egyptian pledge had been made by Lt. Gen. Mohammed Gamal, the Egyptian chief of staff, Gen. Dayan said.

US troops will inspect the area tomorrow, he said.

Responding to an opposition request for a parliamentary debate on the Egyptian artillery, Gen. Dayan said that before the agreement on the separation of the Egyptian and Israeli forces was signed Jan. 18, Egypt had 1,200 cannons in the zone.

Asked what he planned to do about preserving the disengagement agreement, Gen. Dayan replied: "I will continue to work through the United Nations machinery."

The Knesset decided not to debate the issue after Gen. Dayan's comments.

In Damascus, a military spokesman said that Syria and Israel removed their artillery and tank clashes on the Golan Heights front today.

It was the 22d straight day of fighting.

The Syrian spokesman charged that fighting broke out "when the enemy attempted to improve his forward positions."

"Our forces intercepted the enemy attempt," the spokesman said, "and artillery and anti-tank fire erupted and is continuing."

There was no mention of Syrian losses.

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There is a people's will and a people's struggle,

"I will always remain proud not only because the decision to fight united the Arab world "but also because it was a 100 percent

answer to inquiries about American policy in Indochina," free to leave at any time."

"He's doing this because he said he would do it," said the source.

The IRS and the staff of the joint congressional committee were said to be in agreement on virtually every challenged item.

Impeachment Issue

The staff said that it felt it would be "inappropriate" for them to consider the question of possible fraud since the House Judiciary Committee was weighing grounds for possible impeachment of the President.

While the committee staff re-

port had no legal force, so far as making the President pay back taxes is concerned—this being a matter for the IRS to undertake—it greatly increased pressure on Mr. Nixon to honor his previous stated pledge to pay whatever tax liability the committee found that he owed.

An administration source said

that although the IRS had informed Mr. Nixon that \$148,000 of the total claimed tax indebtedness was for 1969 and need not be paid because the statute of limitations for that year had expired, the President would pay the full amount.

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Improvements at Estates

The source said that the IRS

charged to Mr. Nixon as income

the large amount of money the government spent—largely in the name of security—as improvements to the President's estates

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North Vietnamese Overrun Combat Base Near Kontum

By Philip McCombs

SAIGON, April 3 (UPI)—Forward Combat Base Number Five, in the mountains northeast of Kontum and several nearby positions were overrun by North Vietnamese Army troops yesterday, military officials here said.

Reporters had been visiting the base by helicopter for the past several weeks, interviewing government troops there, and viewing a supply road nearby being built by the North Vietnamese Army.

According to officials, Combat Base Number Five received 700 rounds of artillery fire yesterday and then was overrun. Two hundred government troops were killed or listed as missing following the attack, officials said. Their battalion commander, Capt. Nguyen Thanh, was killed.

When a reporter visited Capt.

Thanh last week, the officer was visibly nervous because North Vietnamese forces had recently wiped out two government battalions in the nearby mountains. The 200th Regional Force Battalion, which Capt. Thanh commanded, makes the third. A government battalion has roughly 350 men.

"I've got to stay here 30 days," said Capt. Thanh at that time. "And I've been here a week."

It was not a pleasant place to be. The troops had dug bunkers in the hilltop, but their position seemed small against the vast sweep of the jungle mountains around it.

There seemed little doubt that the mountains were almost completely controlled by the North Vietnamese Army despite government efforts.

The reporter was landed by helicopter. The helicopter immediately took off and circled high while the reporter interviewed Capt. Thanh and other soldiers.

During an interview, Capt. Thanh repeatedly emphasized that his job was to gather intelligence on North Vietnamese Army movements on their new road, which could be seen as a thin red line winding on the hillsides down in the jungle valley.

When his men saw movement on the road, they were to call in artillery fire. Except for trying to plant mines on the road from time to time, their job was not to fight.

The tactic of trying to control an area from essentially static positions with the use of heavy artillery fire is designed to save casualties that might be high in face-to-face infantry confrontations. But its disadvantage is that it leaves the countryside—and the initiative—to the enemy.

A week ago, Capt. Thanh was a jittery man waiting to be attacked. Yesterday he was attacked, and he died along with much of the rest of his battalion.

Kontum Province Chief Mai Xuan Hau, reached by telephone today, said: "I was talking with him [Capt. Thanh] during the battle and suddenly I lost contact. Then the radio operator came on and told me that the captain was killed by the shelling."

A short time after that, all radio contact with Combat Base Number Five was lost.

Fighting Around Oudong

PHNOM PENH, April 3 (AP)—Sharp fighting erupted at two points around insurgent-held Oudong, the military command reported today.

The command said that heavy fighting was reported at a government beachhead in Kompong Luong, three miles east of Oudong. Oudong is 23 miles north of Phnom Penh.



United Press International
HAPPY RETURN—Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong raising his arms in a jubilant salute to well-wishers yesterday after arriving at Vientiane airport.

Princes of Laos Will Present Coalition to King Tomorrow

By James M. Markham

VIENTIANE, April 3 (NYT)—After meeting with his half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong—the Pathet Lao leader whom he had not seen for a decade—Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma announced today that a coalition government would be presented to King Savang Vatthana.

The two half-brothers, who have been focal points of Laos's divided political spectrum for years, discussed details of the new government this afternoon.

Prince Souphanouvong arrived in Vientiane aboard a North Vietnamese-piloted turbojet from Hanoi. It was his first visit in 11 years. The Pathet Lao chief was given a warm embrace by his older half-brother.

Moved by Reception

Visibly moved by his reception, Prince Souphanouvong, 62, momentarily failed to recognize his own sister, Princess Oanh—who he had also not seen for a decade—and then grasped her tightly.

Prince Souvanna, 72, then escorted his visitor through the airport, in which he warned of many "obstacles" ahead. Prince Souphanouvong would put himself on equal footing with Premier Souvanna, according to some diplomatic observers.

Wards of Obstacles

After his brief address at the airport, in which he warned of many "obstacles" ahead, Prince Souphanouvong was driven to a villa near the U.S. Embassy.

Friday, the two princes will confer with King Savang Vatthana in the royal capital of Luang Prabang, when the new government is presented.

Friday afternoon, according to the premier, the cabinet and the National Political Council will be formally presented to the king, marking the official beginning of Laos's third coalition government.

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment ministers and close members of the presidential staff.

Private burial services, attended only by the family, will be held in the afternoon at Orvilliers.

The Saturday mass at Notre Dame will be witnessed by members of the government, parliament, other high state officials and foreign delegations. Saturday will be observed as a day of national mourning, with schools and government offices closed. No public entertainment will be offered on Saturday.

Mr. Messner and a number of other high government officials and friends went to the Pompidou apartment this morning to pay their final respects.

The National Assembly met to conduct routine business. Parties and possible presidential candidates refrained from political statements out of respect for the dead President.

A one-sentence medical bulletin announced last night that Mr. Pompidou has died at 9 p.m. but no cause of death was given.

Elysee Palace sources said there probably would be no other medical bulletin. They described the disease afflicting the President as a form of cancer affecting the bone marrow, causing gastric and digestive disorders and hemorrhaging.

The sources said that Mr. Pompidou was not only told about the seriousness of his illness but of its character in its final phase. Mr. Pompidou was told by his physicians that a patient can remain lucid yet be aware that he has only a few days to live.

Chapin Repeats Perjury Denial as Trial Nears End

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Dwight L. Chapin, denying anew that he lied to a federal grand jury, told his perjury trial today: "I had no reason to withhold any answers."

Mr. Chapin, the last of three defense witnesses, testified, however, that he tried to keep from the grand jury the fact that H. R. Haldeman, the former White House chief of staff, had approved the activities of political saboteur James Segretti.

Mr. Chapin, 36, is a former appointments secretary to President Nixon. He is charged in three counts with making false statements when he testified last April before the grand jury.

A fourth count—that he lied in saying he didn't know how much Segretti was paid—was dismissed by U. S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell after the prosecution rested its case.

Judge Gesell said that closing arguments would be made tomorrow and that the case can go to the jury by noon.

Anne's Guard Released

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—Inspector James Beaton, the royal bodyguard wounded during a gunman's attempt to kidnap Princess Anne near Buckingham Palace March 20, was released from a hospital yesterday. Of the four men wounded in the fray, he was the last to be discharged.

Sadat Assails Russia, Says It Opposed War

By Terence Smith

(Continued from Page 1)

Egyptian decision, made against the will of the two superpowers."

Mr. Sadat took his audience step by step through developments in Soviet-Egyptian relations since 1971, criticizing Soviet reluctance to give Egypt the arms it deemed it needed.

But he stopped short of outright attack, adding at one point, "I do not want to harm my relations with anybody."

The Egyptians, he said, will continue to extend naval facilities to Soviet warships, having renewed a five-year agreement concluded between the two countries in 1968.

Egypt's Future

Mr. Sadat read out to the students parts of a working paper outlining Egypt's future strategy, which he said, he will submit to a joint conference of the People's Council (parliament) and the Arab Socialist Union's central committee.

In this paper Mr. Sadat emphasized the continuity of the July, 1962, revolution, although he said, its "negative points" will be corrected.

Mr. Sadat denied that his government was launching a de-Nazification campaign, emphasizing that he was the partner of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser in all his decisions.

His campaign for insuring the supremacy of law and allowing greater political and economic freedoms will continue, Mr. Sadat said, although socialism will remain the nation's system.

Mr. Sadat spoke for two hours and a half. The ceremony was also addressed by Sudanese President Gaafar el-Numeiri, who emphasized the "unity of destiny" of Egypt and the Sudan.

Debates Coming

A major debate on political responsibility for the war is expected both within the ruling Labor party and in the Israeli parliament, which has scheduled a special session on the report for next week. As a sign of the seriousness of the government attaches to the pending debate, Pinhas Sapir, the powerful finance minister, today canceled a scheduled fund-raising trip to the United States in order to be present for the party discussions.

The main focus of the debate within the party will be the role of Defense Minister Dayan. Although he was cleared in the commission report of any direct responsibility, his opponents within the party are continuing to insist that he accept parliamentary responsibility for the errors committed on the eve of the war and present for the party discussions.

Such an outcome seems unlikely at this point, but in the current highly charged political atmosphere here, anything is possible.

Public Opinion

Much will depend on whether the Israeli public accepts the commission's findings and particularly its clearing of Gen. Dayan and Mrs. Meir. Plans

were announced today for a number of public demonstrations in protest against the report, but it remains to be seen whether they will gain sufficient momentum.

Seoul Proscribes Anti-Government Students' Group

SEOUL, April 3 (AP)—President Chung Hee Park outlawed an activist student organization tonight and set a maximum possible penalty of death for violating the decision.

Gen. Park acted after anti-government students demonstrated today in the first mass protest movement since he issued a decree Jan. 8 banning any opposition to the present constitution, which gives him vast powers. At least 25 students were seized by riot police during today's demonstration.

Gen. Park today outlawed any act encouraging, sympathizing with or even publicizing the cause of the National Democratic Student Federation, which he called a Communist-inspired group.

The President also empowered the Education Ministry to close down permanently any educational institution involved with the activities of the student group.

It was this clandestine student group that allegedly organized today's demonstration involving students from three colleges of Seoul National University and three private universities.

Vacation Village Is Planned at Hitler's Retreat

BERCHTESGADEN, Germany, April 3 (AP)—Hitler's mountain estate here is to be redeveloped as a Bavarian-style vacation village, local officials said today.

Rustic chalets, small hotels and restaurants are planned on land now occupied by ruins of barracks that once housed Hitler's elite SS guards, Berchtesgaden Mayor Martin Beer said.

The remainder of the 420-acre estate, including Hitler's "Berghof" residence, is leased to the U. S. Army, which operates a recreation center there for soldiers.

Mayor Beer said that the resort project has received approval from the State of Bavaria, which owns the Obersalzberg mountain estate overlooking Berchtesgaden. Development plans are being worked out by local officials.

After he came to power in Germany in 1933, Hitler used the residence as a retreat for his Nazi party cronies.

Troop barracks at the estate were bombed during World War II, before the U. S. Army overran the area in 1945.

MONDAY

TIMESAVER TO TOKYO.

LONDON

MOSCOW

TOKYO

Assails Investigative Process**War Haldeman Claims Watergate Will Make Nixon Stronger**

By Richard Bergholz

ACAPULCO, Mexico, April 3.—Former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman said yesterday he believes that President Nixon will come out of the Watergate scandals "stronger than he was before, and stronger than he would have been had this not happened."

Gen. Mo. Mr. Haldeman said he is confident that Mr. Nixon "will regain his credibility and will unify the military after people behind him."

For the first time since he resigned a year ago as Mr. Nixon's top staff assistant, Mr.

Haldeman spelled out his views on White House staff operations and on Mr. Nixon's problems and his own. He made the statements in an appearance before the Young Presidents Organization, a group of company presidents who reached that status by the age of 40.

For the appearance here, Mr. Haldeman had to get court approval to leave the United States. He is under indictment on charges of perjury, obstruction of justice and conspiracy to obstruct justice—all in connection with Watergate and related matters.

Journalists Begged

Mr. Haldeman talked for almost two hours to more than 500 members of the organization and their wives. Journalists were barred, but details of his talk became available later.

Mr. Haldeman reassured his contention that he is innocent and that the judicial process will show this.

"The one thing I ask," he told the businessmen, "reserve judgment until you are satisfied you do know the facts—because you don't know the facts yet."

He assured what he said has been "a total breakdown of the grand jury system and the investigative process" and the confidentiality of testimony and evidence.

Repeatedly, he expressed what he said was his total and unbounded admiration for Mr. Nixon and said that he is convinced that his and the President's interests lie in getting all the facts out.

When a questioner cited difficulty in understanding why the President has been "dragging his heels" in making White House tapes available, Mr. Haldeman said he could understand why a lot of people have trouble believing that the President wants "all the facts to come out," but that this is the case.

Actually, he said, the Watergate case "can be solved with the tapes," but there are factors that go beyond merely turning over tapes.

What he [Mr. Nixon] won't do is open up the files and say, "Gumshoe through here and see what you can find." I think any reasonable person could see that his position on that is responsible.

At one point, Mr. Haldeman said "an awful lot of information and knowledge is being made public that is not opinion and I know in the President's opinion—should better not be made public in the interest of the

President's privacy."

Sen. Goldwater said it was true

of other donors too, and categorized them in the "1,000 to 5,000 dollars to 10,000 dollars" range of contributors.

He said he never could quite understand why Mr. Nixon needed all that money. "What the hell, Nixon could have beaten McGovern just staying in bed at the White House," he said.

In 1964, he said, "we raised every cent through the National Committee. We had 1.3 million contributors who gave us 14 million dollars. And we had lots of committees all over the country, but our bills were all paid by the National Committee. That's the big difference of course."

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Senate Approves Polls-Closing Bill

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Senate today amended, by a 48-42 vote, a campaign-reform bill to require that the polls in presidential election years close simultaneously throughout the country.

Sen. Peter Dominick, R-Colo., the amendment's author, said it would make it impossible for the media to make election projections on the basis of early returns in the East that might influence voters in other areas. Polls would close at 11 p.m. in the eastern time zone, 10 p.m. in the central zone, and so forth.

The Senate also voted to require all top government officials, including the President and members of Congress, to disclose the federal and state income and property taxes they pay each year.



United Press International

MAN AND WIFE—A quiet stroll around the pool was the order of the day yesterday for the newly wed Henry Kissingers as they continued their honeymoon in Acapulco. Mrs. Kissinger, asked by a journalist at a press conference how many children she wanted, replied, diplomatically: "Just as many as come along."

Wives Upset**1st Woman Member Puts Heat On Virginia Fire Department**

By Laura A. Kiernan

WASHINGTON, April 3 (WP).—Bobby Polen remembers that earlier this year he and some other firemen at Engine Company No. 4 in Arlington, Va., laughed about county efforts to get a woman into the Fire Department.

Monday night, Bobby Polen and other firemen sat around at the firehouse with the woman, who is now a member of the department, and discussed the problems it is causing.

"Am I a threat to your masculinity?" asked Judy Livers, 25, who became a member of the department on March 3—believed to be the first woman member of a fire department in the nation—and was assigned to No. 4. "In a way," Mr. Polen said.

When asked if that meant he felt the American public "can't handle the truth," Mr. Haldeman said that some things interrelated with tapes and conversations from the White House are better kept secret because "the American people don't have the means by which to determine the entire truth in ample or adequate perspective."

© Los Angeles Times.

That's been firemen for thousands of years. It's always been a man's job. Maybe after the first female, there will be hundreds more. But it makes me feel like I am the man of the house and a woman takes over. I just don't think it's a woman's job."

Now do the firemen's wives, who earlier this week went to County Manager Bert Johnson complaining that Mrs. Livers sleeps in the company dormitory with the rest of the firemen on the night shift.

Affection Tension

That and the media attention Mrs. Livers has brought to the job is interfering with the work of the company and has resulted in tensions, resentments and frustrations.

Television camera crews and reporters have been swarming through the firehouse, according to the firemen. Both they and Mrs. Livers agree that this has contributed to the tensions. "We feel like fish in a fishbowl," a fireman said.

"There is a problem here, but I don't know what the solution is," Mrs. Livers said.

A possible solution was to discuss the problems, and so on Monday night Mrs. Livers and her colleagues sat down, reluctantly at first, and began to talk.

Not once did anyone question her professional ability as a firefighter.

"Even though firemen are supposed to be rough and tough and all, they're still getting up in their shorts in front of a woman" and they don't like it, said Mrs. Livers' supervisor, Capt. Roy Biggs.

Mrs. Livers, whose husband is a civilian fireman working at Fort Myer, Va., sleeps with her clothes on in a long dormitory room where the beds are grouped in fours and separated by partitions. Mrs. Livers has one group of four beds to herself and has separate bathroom facilities.

To ward off any suspicion that she might be trying to entice the firemen she works with, Mrs. Livers says, "I try to look the worst I can. I try to look very plain." She will not wear anything other than her khaki uniform at the firehouse, even if she is attending an off-duty meeting.

Mr. Polen says, "Judy always tells us to act like ourselves, but I can't do it. I was brought up to respect women and not being able to be myself makes me uneasy."

Mr. Polen, 27, said he had never worked with a woman before.

"I just ain't used to having a female here," Mr. Polen says, "but you got to give somebody a chance. I'll give Judy and any other girl who comes on a chance because I think it took a helluva woman to apply for this job."

Saxbe Reviewing List Of Subversive Groups

CANBERRA, Australia, April 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam told Parliament today that the Australian government would be most unlikely to allow any Soviet scientific station in Australia.

He said, however, that while his Labor party's policy is not to allow any foreign bases or stations of military significance in Australia, his government will continue to honor existing agreements with the United States. But there will not be any extension or prolongation of these agreements, he said.

U.S. Ambassador Marshall Green has protested to the government that a Soviet station in Australia would monitor U.S. stations here.

Adm. Bagley Named For Navy's No. 2 Post

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP).—Adm. Worth Bagley, now commander of U.S. naval forces in Europe, was nominated today to become vice-chief of naval operations.

Adm. Bagley, at 49 one of the youngest of the Navy's top admirals, was favored by Adm. Elmo Zumwalt Jr. to succeed Adm. Zumwalt as the Navy's chief of naval operations. But President Nixon nominated Adm. James Holloway III, now vice-chief of naval operations, to succeed Adm. Zumwalt.

N.H. Death Penalty

CONCORD, N.H., April 3 (UPI).

The State Legislature voted last night to restore the death penalty in New Hampshire for murder of policemen, murder for hire and murder in connection with kidnapping.

Kennedy-Mills Bill Is Like Nixon's Prospects Rise for Enactment Of U.S. Health Insurance Plan

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 3 (NYT).—Prospects for a national health insurance program moved a giant step forward yesterday with the introduction by two congressional leaders of a new proposal akin to that presented by President Nixon two months ago.

The new National Health Insurance bill was drawn up and introduced by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who scrapped a much more liberal version that he had championed for four years, and Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, who had also sponsored the Nixon version.

Introduction of the Kennedy-Mills version enhances the chances that some nation's health insurance proposal will be enacted inasmuch as conservative and liberal proponents of an insurance plan have now moved close to the centrist compromise without which enactment has been stalled for four years.

Both the Nixon and Kennedy-Mills versions contain the same levels of benefits and require about the same payments of premiums, co-insurance and deductibles that finance the plan.

They both rely on private health insurance companies to pay bills and both measure the same price, about \$40 billion a year.

But the Kennedy-Mills and Nixon versions also contain differences, primarily in administration and financing, which Rep. Mills acknowledged would require a compromise.

These differences include:

• Premium payments—Under the Kennedy-Mills version, these would be graduated, with low-income employees contributing less than under the Nixon version. However, the total value of premiums collected, about \$30 billion a year, would be about the same, and in both plans employers would pay three-quarters and employees one-quarter.

• Collection of funds—The Kennedy-Mills version would have the federal government collect the premiums through the Social Security system, while the Nixon plan would have private insurance companies collect premiums for individual policies.

• Management—Unlike the Nixon bill, the Kennedy-Mills version would create, to run the program, a new Social Security Board, reporting directly to the President, rather than operate it as an arm of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The allowance, which at present reduces the taxes paid by the oil industry by almost \$3 billion annually, would be reduced in three steps until it was eliminated completely by 1977, under the action taken Monday by the committee.

There appeared to be a strong likelihood, however, that the committee would limit this sweeping action by voting to retain the allowance, probably at a rate lower than the present 22 percent, for small and middle-sized oil producers.

The depletion allowance has the effect of making nontaxable the first 22 percent of the gross income realized from any property producing oil or gas.

The committee voted, 18-7, to phase out the depletion allowance, in three nearly equal steps, starting Jan. 1. On that date, the allowance would drop to 15 percent; on the following Jan. 1, it would drop to 8 percent, and on Jan. 1, 1977, it would fall to zero.

In Indiana, the Path to Jury Duty Leads From a Police Roadblock

ANDERSON, Ind., April 3 (AP).—Police set up a roadblock here yesterday to find prospective jurors for a murder trial and netted 15 possible panel members.

Madison County police acted after Superior Court Judge Paul Schreiner ordered Sheriff John Gunter to find jury prospects.

Judge Schreiner was presiding at a first-degree murder trial in which attorneys for the defense and prosecution had found only 10 acceptable jurors among 60 prospects.

Police operated the roadblock until they found 15 Madison County residents who had voted in the last election—a requirement for a juror.

"Most of them were reasonable about it after we explained to them that we had been ordered to go out and get some jurors," a police spokesman said.

Two of the motorists later were seated on the jury.

Sociologist Finds U.S. Elderly Neither Alone nor Neglected

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP).—The widespread belief that America's elderly are isolated, alone and neglected by their children is a myth, a sociologist said yesterday at an American Medical Association conference on aging.

The good old days were not so glamorous, nor is the present more stark and full of problems, Dr. Ethel Shanas added.

Dr. Shanas, of the University of Illinois, Chicago, said that most persons over 65 in the United States are living in families, with a spouse or children, not alone in single rooms, studio apartments or institutions.

"I deal with facts rather than fiction, with reality rather than myth," she said, citing studies which she said disprove claims about the bleak life of the aged.

She said that about eight of every 10 older men live in families, while six of every 10 older women live in families. She said that the proportion of women living alone increases sharply with age because men die younger.

In Institutions

Among those who live in institutions, there is a high proportion of persons who have never married, are widowed or have only one child, she said.

No decision has been made on Mr. Simon's successor, if any.

Reports circulated that John Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, may be in line to succeed Herbert Stein as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. Mr. Stein is scheduled to join the University of Virginia faculty in the fall.

Mr. Dunlop is on leave from the Harvard faculty. A complication is that his two-year leave expires at the end of the year, the proportion of the grandparent generation living in the same household with their children is more than two years.

"When we talk about old people in institutions being neglected by their families, it is important always to bear in mind that if a person has no family, that nonexisting family cannot neglect him," she said.

Dr. Shanas said that available evidence "indicates that, in the United States a century ago, the proportion of the grandparent generation living in the same household with their children is

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Troop Revolt Said to Subside, Students' Doesn't, in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, April 3 (UPI).—About 2,000 university students again boycotted classes today to back their demands for government action against famine in the country. Government spokesman said, meanwhile, that rebellious paratroops at an air force base have returned to their barracks.

The students at Haile Selassie University stayed away from classes for the second day urging that the emperor, for whom the university is named, declare a state of emergency to help relieve the situation.

Small Demonstrations

Two small demonstrations were staged by boycotting students, but police spokesman said there were no conflicts. However, a university official said that "the situation is so volatile that it would take only one small incident to start a lot of trouble."

Today, a government spokesman said that paratroops who for 10 days had surrounded Debre Zeit, the country's main air force base 30 miles south of the capital, had returned to barracks.

He said that they had ringed the base after unrest among disident air force officers there.

Meanwhile, a band of Eritrean guerrillas and five North Americans—three Americans and two Canadians—they held prisoner for nine days rode through Ethiopia's parched northern mountains today, watched by army units and followed by two delegations of tribal elders trying to win the captives' freedom.

Slowly, Slowly'

Edward Burtschell, a San Francisco oil executive who has been trying to get them released, said: "We are now very hopeful, but the guerrillas are not rushing things. Slowly, slowly is the password here."

Police sources said they hoped the men would be released within two days.

The five men were captured by a roving guerrilla band after the helicopter in which they were traveling was forced down near the Red Sea port of Massawa in a storm.

British Search Ship in Drive on Arms Smuggling

BELFAST, April 3 (UPI).—British Army soldiers searched a West German container ship today for possible illegal arms being smuggled into Northern Ireland, an army spokesman said.

The check was part of stepped-up efforts by security forces to stem the flow of weapons into the area. Two navy patrol boats escorted the 499-ton Owen Ker into territorial waters last night and sold began their search this morning.

In Dublin, a court today acquitted Mrs. Marie Drumm, an official of the political arm of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, of charges of intimidation and incitement in connection with a speech she made last June in the Irish Republic.

In Washington, meanwhile, a federal grand jury charged five men yesterday with conspiracy to smuggle 158 semi-automatic rifles to the IRA.

A U.S. government spokesman described it as the most ambitious attempt yet to supply the IRA with weapons from the American commercial market.



GOODWILL VISIT.—Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova inspecting a mini-helicopter, put together in his spare time by Gen. Rolando Galarida, the Peruvian Air Minister, at the Aviation School near Lima.

Belgrade Assails U.S. Role In War Games Near Trieste

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, April 3 (UPI).—The Yugoslav government has protested American participation in the current NATO maneuvers in the Adriatic port city of Trieste, charging that the U.S. appearance is a sign of support for Italy in its present border dispute with Yugoslavia.

A formal protest, delivered to U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon Monday, was followed last night with public charges that the maneuvers were "an act of gravest provocation" aiming to "further increase pressure on Yugoslavia."

The five-day exercises, in which elements of the Sixth Fleet are participating, began Monday west of Trieste in an area south of the Tagliamento River. Only U.S. and Italian forces are engaged in the exercise, which concluded today.

The U.S. Embassy here issued a statement today saying:

"The 'Dark Image '74' exercise, as well as the call of U.S. units in Trieste, was scheduled many months in advance. Similar NATO amphibious exercises have been conducted in past years in this same area. It is in no way connected with the current Italian-Yugoslav dispute regarding Trieste."

Italian Claim

The Rome-Belgrade dispute flared up early last month after the Italian government formally renewed its claim on about 200 square miles of Yugoslav territory along the disputed border southeast of Trieste. The Italian claim was prompted by the appearance of welcoming signs on the Yugoslav side of the border.

Italy has never formally acknowledged the border which was

settled by the 1954 London Memorandum, which gave Yugoslavia administrative responsibility over the so-called Zone B of the Free Area of Trieste. Zone A, embracing Trieste and its immediate hinterlands, was assigned to Italy. Since 1954 both sides have regarded the border as a de facto frontier. In spite of difficulties over the exchange of population in the areas that changed hands in 1954, relations between Italy and Yugoslavia have improved steadily. Italy is Yugoslavia's second largest trading partner, after West Germany.

Italy's formal renewal of claims on Zone B has led to a sharp deterioration of relations. The current American-Italian military maneuvers near Trieste are interpreted here as a sign that Washington is siding with Italy.

A sharply worded commentary by Radio Belgrade yesterday night said that leading Yugoslav circles regard the maneuvers as the "gravest provocation."

Laird Says States On Persian Gulf Build Up Arsenal

By Melvin Laird

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP).—Persian Gulf nations are using their oil money to build up an "awesome arsenal of armaments," former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird says.

"Thus it is particularly important that diplomatic action be taken to begin defusing what is a potentially explosive situation," Mr. Laird wrote in a foreword to a private study on arms in the Gulf region.

While providing arms to developing countries "may often be a positive short-term measure, it must be accompanied by diplomatic activity so that massive military assistance and/or large weapons sales do not become a standard long-term policy," Mr. Laird said.

The major Gulf powers, with their immense oil revenues, have been able to procure large amounts of weapons and are being instructed in their use," he said.

In the study, a research associate for the American Enterprise Institute, Dale R. Tahtinen, said it appears that the United States is supplying Iran "with excessively large amounts of more sophisticated weapons."

The institute is a nonpartisan research organization, a prominent Washington "think-tank." Mr. Laird is an adviser to it on energy policy.

Official Report Urges Curbs

Abuses of Britain's Abortion Law Cited

LONDON, April 3 (Reuters).—An official inquiry committee today urged tough action to curb abuses of Britain's liberal abortion laws.

The committee, headed by Britain's first woman High Court judge, Dame Elizabeth Kathleen Lane, said that abortion agencies should be banned from advertising abroad.

Foreign women, mostly Europeans, account for a third of the abortions in Britain. If this rate continued, the government should consider legislation to check the traffic, the report said.

But the committee said that it expected a tailing-off in abortions for foreign women as other countries liberalize their abortion laws.

Abortions in England and Wales have risen from 26,000 in 1968, when the new law took effect, to 168,000 last year. But today's report showed that private, fee-charging clinics, rather than the free National Health Service, are handling most of the increased demand.

As a result, the National Health Service handled 61 percent of abortions, but this fell off to 36 percent in 1972. Almost all abortions for foreign women are performed in private clinics.

The committee was set up in 1971 amid heated charges that the new law had created "abortion on demand."

One of the main recommendations of its three-volume report was that referral agencies which provide medical examinations and charge a fee for arranging abortions should be licensed. Agencies which provide advice but no medical consultation should not be allowed to charge fees, the report urged.

The penalty for illegal abortions should be raised from £100 (\$240)—a paltry sum to those practitioners who make large amounts out of abortion—"to 12 months' imprisonment or a fine of £1,000, or both," the report said.

The committee hopes these

moves will end the "taxi tout" business in which cab drivers pick up pregnant foreign girls as they arrive at airports and rail stations and take them—usually for an exorbitant fee—to private and sometimes poorly operated abortion clinics.

Arguing in favor of the one-day abortion, where a vacuum syringe is used to evacuate the womb, the report warns that this should not be performed after the 12th week of pregnancy. Only registered doctors should perform this type of abortion, it said.

But it urged a major program of public education in contraception, through schools, colleges and universities. The report noted a rise in the number of abortions performed on girls under 16—from 576 in 1968 to 2,434 in 1971.

Although agreeing that abuses and failures have arisen from the abortion law—especially the social inequalities resulting from the predominance of the private sector—the committee basically supported the law and rejected radical change.

But it urged a major program of public education in contraception, through schools, colleges and universities. The report noted a rise in the number of abortions performed on girls under 16—from 576 in 1968 to 2,434 in 1971.

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, revealed last month that during the 1976-80 five-year plan, the government would invest 35 billion rubles of capital resources (about \$45 billion at the official exchange rate) to reclaim and improve these lands.

The detailed announcement of the plan said that 12 million tons of fertilizers, 360,000 tractors, 94,000 combines and 230,000 trucks will also be devoted to this mammoth effort to intensify production of virtually all major crops and livestock.

Mr. Brezhnev originally announced that these resources would be concentrated "in the middle of the country," which was taken to mean Eastern Europe and Western Siberia. But today's announcement indicated that the plan will affect a wide area of European Russia, from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Decree Is Issued

The announcement—in the form of a decree from the Communist party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers—also suggested that the plan is aimed primarily at lands already under cultivation, and is not intended to open up vast new virgin lands.

Nevertheless, it is an enormous undertaking, and an indication of the serious difficulties that continue to face Soviet agriculture.

To increase production, the new plan envisages bigger and more efficient collective and state farms in the nonblack soil areas, which are farther north than the black-soil regions that are the country's principal agricultural lands. It will mean not only land reclamation, fertilizer and equipment, but a whole new network of villages, schools, hospitals, telephone lines, roads and more.

The need for such a network is laid out in today's decree.

Laborites Support Channel Tunnel

LONDON, April 3 (Reuters).—Britain's new Labor government today announced support for preparatory work on a Channel tunnel linking England and France but kept open its options on a final go-ahead for the project.

During the Vietnam war, American forces found such devices as starlight scopes valuable in jungle warfare, particularly in guarding against surprise attack and setting ambushes. Such devices amplify dim light from stars or moonlight as much as 40,000 times.

The United States and Russia, moving along roughly parallel lines, fielded their first night-vision hardware in the early 1960s.

During the Vietnam war, American forces found such devices as starlight scopes valuable in jungle warfare, particularly in guarding against surprise attack and setting ambushes. Such devices amplify dim light from stars or moonlight as much as 40,000 times.

The influence of Moslem fundamentalism on social customs is still very strong, but there are changes, often subtle, that foreign residents find make life more agreeable.

A large increase in the number of foreigners living here is a major cause of change, along with the return of many Saudi Arabians to government jobs and private business after university studies in Western countries.

No fundamental change would be possible, however, without the approval or at least consent of King Faisal, and from all indications the word has been passed that the 69-year-old king approves.

For instance, when the government decided in 1969 that the capital needed a modern international hotel, the original design

had separate entrances for men and women, and a separate dining area for women, in the traditional fashion.

But in 1971, when the project was turned over to the International Hotel Corp., the separation of facilities was scrapped, and the 200-room hotel now nearing completion will have dining facilities for families to come together for a Sunday barbecue.

There will also be a recreation area, with tennis courts, a swimming pool and a health club open not only to foreign visitors but also to Saudi families.

The idea of a family going out to dinner, or of belonging to a swimming club, is a major innovation, since traditional social relations are centered on the home, with wives and daughters often barred from appearing except in the presence of family members.

It has become commonplace in the last year, however, to see Western women with short skirts and bare arms in the old market area, where rugs, antique metalware, old Bedouin chests and muskets and good buys in gold coins and watches attract foreign buyers.

There is no sign that the veil for women is being abandoned, but many wear high-heeled shoes and carry attaché cases.

Women graduates of teachers' colleges and universities have opportunities to teach in girls' studies in Western countries.

No motion-picture theaters are allowed in the capital, but foreigners and many wealthy Saudis have television sets equipped for video-cassettes that show American television programs and full-length films.

There is only one restaurant other than those at the old hotels—the Yamana and Saba Palace—that is frequented by businessmen during the lunch hour, since nearly everyone goes home to lunch.

Callaghan Clarifies British EEC Role

LONDON, April 3 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said today that Britain would continue to take part in Common Market business until renegotiation of its membership terms was completed.

"No one doubts that difficult negotiations lie ahead," he told Parliament. "Nor, I think, does anyone doubt our good faith in the conduct of these negotiations."

"I have made it clear...that Britain will continue to participate in community business pending the outcome of renegotiation," Mr. Callaghan said.

Pollution Fund Urged For Mediterranean

ROME, April 3 (UPI).—Delegates from 18 countries today recommended establishment of a special fund to fight pollution of the Mediterranean Sea with potential polluters contributing the most.

The first Interparliamentary Conference on Pollution in the Mediterranean made the recommendation at the end of a day-long session. It also asked that the Mediterranean be declared a "special area" because it is a nearly enclosed sea and has high danger of pollution from sewage, industrial discharges and oil leaks.

Dominican Theologian Quits the Priesthood

FRIBOURG, Switzerland, April 3 (AP).—Fr. Stephanus Pfluecker, a noted theologian who says a happy sex life is a basic human right, announced today that he is resigning from the priesthood because a Vatican edict kept him from telling the "truth."

Fr. Pfluecker said his move was finally prompted by a letter in January from the head of the Dominican order, Father General Anteoc Fernandez, advising him that he was subject to censorship of speech and writing "wherever I work as member of the order."

The 51-year-old theologian, who also stepped down from his chair at Fribourg University, explained that he had been faced with making a choice between his "obligation to the truth" and a "silent emigration within the church."

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French President Georges Pompidou (1911-74)

ALTHOUGH Georges Pompidou has admirers and his detractors often assert that he was Charles de Gaulle's chosen successor as President of France, he was, in fact, not.

It is true that Mr. Pompidou was for many years a trusted De Gaulle protege. That De Gaulle disdained of having as his prime minister someone he could be sure would not vie for the spotlight, kept Mr. Pompidou in that position through most of the De Gaulle presidency; and that, eventually, Mr. Pompidou became President with the support of the Gaullist party.

But since De Gaulle did not think in terms of political dynasties, and believed that France produced a true leader once every half-century, he is said to have viewed Mr. Pompidou as only one of many possible caretakers who could govern until France's next truly great man emerged.

As the second President of the Fifth Republic, Mr. Pompidou while carefully trying to confirm himself as De Gaulle's heir, demonstrated that he was much more cautious politically than his predecessor, advancing and retreating in various directions with a wary eye on the responses and effectiveness of his actions.

More Pragmatic

He seemed to be more pragmatic than De Gaulle in his decision-making, and at the same time less powerful in his ability to impose French will in international affairs. He had to compromise in ways in which De Gaulle would not have done, such as in international monetary policy, trade negotiations within the Common Market and reforms in agricultural policies.

George Jean Raymond Pompidou was a self-made man, a classic example of the French meritocracy system that goes back to Napoleon, a poor but brilliant boy of modest origins who rises through *les Grandes Ecoles* — the élite advanced schools — to become a part of the Government establishment.

He was born July 5, 1911, in the village of Montoudif, in the mountainous Auvergne region in south-central France. Although his paternal grandfather was a peasant farmer, Mr. Pompidou's father, Leon, was able to break away from the land and become a teacher and later a university professor of Spanish.

At the Lycee d'Albi and the Lycée Louis-le-Grand in Paris, where he received his secondary education, young Georges was an exceptional pupil. He won first prize in the Concours Général, the elite competition for entrance into France's finest university-level schools.

He was thus able to choose for his higher education the Ecole Normale Supérieure, which has produced many of France's leading teachers in the humanities.

Mr. Pompidou relished his reputation, in those days, as a dandy and boulevardier. He did devote a few serious moments to a flirtation with Socialism, but a visit to Germany that included



Georges Pompidou, then prime minister, and President de Gaulle at European summit meeting in Rome in 1967. Keystone

attendance at a mammoth Hitler rally disillusioned him, he said years later, about political parties.

The visit also convinced him that his own Socialist party was much too mild an organization to stand up to the menace of Nazism.

After graduating as a normand, Mr. Pompidou went on the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, which awarded him a diploma in administration.

In 1935, he began his teaching career in Marseilles as a professor of literature, Greek and Latin in a state high school. That same year, he met and married Claude Cahour, a blonde daughter of a well-to-do, free-thinking Breton physician. They had a son, Alain, now a physician.

Conscripted in 1939

Mr. Pompidou was conscripted in 1939, but his military service in World War II was short-lived and undistinguished.

In later years, Frenchmen who claimed to have been part of the Resistance movement were often resentful of Mr. Pompidou, whom they believed simply sat out the Occupation.

A biographer reported that the best evidence he could find that Mr. Pompidou was actively anti-Occupation was his refusal to sit anywhere lower than the second balcony at the Comédie Française, in order to avoid mixing with German officers.

Mr. Pompidou is said to have gotten his first glimpse of De Gaulle in August, 1944, when the general proceeded triumphantly down the Champs-Elysées. Soon after, he wrote to his old friend and fellow student René Boullet, then on De Gaulle's staff, asking for a job.

As it happened, the general needed someone bright and liter-

ate to write reports, and he gave Mr. Pompidou a modest position on his staff. Mr. Pompidou apparently won De Gaulle's favor, and a year later he was appointed

to the staff of the Council of State as an administrator in the disputes section.

During the period from January, 1946, when De Gaulle resign-

ed as President of the provisional government, to June, 1958, when he returned to power, Mr. Pompidou was a trusted aide.

Although Mr. Pompidou did not

attend the schoolteacher, the financier, the behind-the-scenes diplomat, became a politician.

Through most of his years as prime minister, Mr. Pompidou was content to remain in the shadow of De Gaulle, which was precisely how the President wanted things to be. Generally, De Gaulle handled major issues and high diplomacy, while the prime minister concentrated on day-to-day administrative matters and the economy.

By 1967, Mr. Pompidou—nicknamed "Pompon" by then—had developed from his posture of "I'm just a simple guy" into a forceful administrator and debater. He had, also, by then, taken charge of the apparatus of the Gaullist party, and was being recognized increasingly as an important political figure.

The student and worker revolt of 1968 thrust Mr. Pompidou forward as a vigorous, free-wheeling and tough leader.

Robust Health

At the time he became President, the chain-smoking Mr. Pompidou appeared to be in robust health, and his dark eyes sparkled behind his bushy black brows. His comfortable gait confirmed a fondness for good food and wine.

Strikes across the country, student demonstrations and clashes between the police and the dissidents had nearly prostrated France by mid-May of that year. While De Gaulle receded into the background, Mr. Pompidou repeatedly went on television to cajole and threaten and console his fellow countrymen.

At the height of the crisis, De Gaulle disappeared. Mr. Pompidou remained unflappable through the several hours in which the general's whereabouts were unknown. It turned out that De Gaulle had flown to a French Army base in West Germany. Why he went on this secret trip has never been revealed.

After Mr. Pompidou had engineered the agreements that guaranteed the workers a wage increase and a sizable rise in the guaranteed annual wage, he undertook the always delicate task of persuading De Gaulle to change his mind.

The general had announced a referendum, his favorite device to reassert his authority. Mr. Pompidou dissuaded him, and convinced him that, instead, parliament should be dissolved and new elections held. Mr. Pompidou ran the election campaign on early next month.

Soviet Denunciation

MOSCOW, April 3 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union today described NATO as the moral and political breeding-ground for "new military adventures and new calamities for humanity" and said the alliance encourages Peking's predatory desires."

The Soviet Defense Ministry daily, Red Star, accused NATO of fanning anti-Soviet hysteria in the West and linked it with a revival of Nazism and Fascism in Europe.

Political Leaders

French political leaders from all sides also joined in praising Mr. Pompidou for his courage in remaining at his post while fatally ill.

Prime Minister Messmer, in a nationwide radio broadcast, said:

"We salute with respect the courage of a man who, despite his illness and until the eve of his death, assumed with full lucidity his duties as head of state."

Mr. Poher, a rival of the Gaullists in his post as Senate president, said: "This news has overwhelmed me and plunged the entire country into mourning."

Agriculture Minister Raymond Marcellin praised Mr. Pompidou as a man of the people and added: "The last time I saw him, he looked down and said: 'It's hard, really hard what I am doing.'"

President Pompidou with President Nixon during talks in Iceland in June of last year. Associated Press

World Leaders Send Condolences and Tributes

PARIS, April 3 (IHT).—Messages of sympathy from world leaders flowed into the French capital today following the death last night of President Georges Pompidou.

President Nixon said: "In the death of President Georges Pompidou, France has lost one of her great leaders and the world has lost a great statesman."

"My profound personal regret is deepened by the fact that President Pompidou's first official visit, upon acceding to office, was to the United States. On that occasion and in my other meetings with him, I found him to be a man of vision, constraint, consistency and enormous strength of character."

"He came from the Auvergne, the heart of France, and he reflected all the spirit and strength of the French people. It was characteristic of his courage that, despite his illness, he did not falter in his service to his people nor to the purposes of world peace."

"The people of America join me in extending our deepest sympathy to the people of France."

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said: "I know President Pompidou and I respected him greatly. Whatever occasional differences there may have been between the United States and France, we always recognized him as an ally and we mourn his passing."

German Tributes

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, in a statement issued in Bonn, said: "As prime minister and later as President, Georges Pompidou strove in a spirit of mutual trust and cooperation to renew the Franco-German Friendship Treaty of 1963 with real content."

Queen Elizabeth said that the British "share the grief of the French people." She called the death of Mr. Pompidou "a great loss, not only to France, but to the world."

Her message to acting French President Alain Poher said that "history will record what he did personally for the cause of relations between our two countries."

A spokesman for British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said that Mr. Wilson was "very distressed to learn of the death of President Pompidou... He will be sending personal messages of condolences to Madame Pompidou."

Portugal's premier, Marcello Caetano, said that Mr. Pompidou was admired "for the balance and justice with which he always considered the problems of the relations between our two countries."

Yugoslav government spokesman said the death was "a great loss for France and the world... Yugoslavia appreciated very much his contribution toward developing international relations and equal cooperation in the world."

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said in a cable to Mr. Poher that Romania shared the "grief of the French people, who have lost a great personality."

Swedish Premier Olof Palme said: "He was a good friend of Sweden and expressed, at the times we met, a great appreciation of our foreign and our domestic policy and stressed the rôle which that eminent statesman played means his loss will be sorely felt by the friends of France and Belgium."

Outgoing Belgian Premier Edmond Leburton paid a telegram to French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer: "The traditional friendship of our two countries and the rôle which that eminent statesman played means his loss will be sorely felt by the friends of France and Belgium."

Irreparable Loss

General Francisco Franco of Spain praised Mr. Pompidou as a "great statesman and an excellent friend." He called Mr. Pompidou's death an "irreparable loss."

Danish Premier Poul Hartling said: "The death of President Pompidou must make a deep impression all over the world. No one could doubt his deep and genuine European character."

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said: "President Pompidou was a great friend of Austria... As prime minister, he had suggested a solution for Austria to join the Common Market that took into consideration the neutral status of our country."

Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli said: "President Georges Pompidou was a distinctive figure in recent French and European history."

Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl said: "I am very shocked by the sudden death of a man who so much symbolized the era of France. We should have respect for the way in which the sick President performed his task until the end."

The President often joked about the worldwide published reports of his unexplained illness.

According to Elysee Palace officials, Mr. Pompidou told US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recently: "Every time somebody shakes my hand I get the feeling he's taking my pulse."

When a group of journalists queried him about his reported ill health at an Elysee Palace luncheon, Mr. Pompidou said with a grin, "Each day it's own rumor. One day it's that Nixon will be forced to resign and the next day it's that I'll die. Well, let's eat lunch."

He Told His Cabinet Last Week Illness, Suffering Were Challenge

PARIS, April 3 (IHT).—Commerce and Industry Minister Yves Guéna said today that President Georges Pompidou had discussed his illness at last Wednesday's cabinet meeting.

Mr. Pompidou told its members: "This is a real physical test and also a challenge to my moral fiber. We shall see what happens."

Mr. Guéna said: "At the last few cabinet meetings we were overwhelmed by the way he arrived shuffling slowly and then slumped into a chair. But he always managed to force a smile."

No official cause of death has been announced, but the President is believed to have had a form of cancer of the bone marrow.

Sources close to the Elysee Palace said that President Pompidou went through intense suffering over the last few days of his life.

His bout of agony took place at his country home at Orruères, near Paris, over the weekend. He could not drive back to Paris in his official car and had to be transferred to his private Paris apartment in an ambulance on Monday morning, the sources said.

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Political Leaders

French political leaders from

all sides also joined in praising

Mr. Pompidou for his courage

in remaining at his post while

fatally ill.

Prime Minister Messmer, in a

nationwide radio broadcast, said:

"We salute with respect the

courage of a man who, despite his

illness and until the eve of his

death, assumed with full lucidity

his duties as head of state."

Mr. Poher, a rival of the

Gaullists in his post as Senate

president, said: "This news has

overwhelmed me and plunged the

entire country into mourning."

Agriculture Minister Raymond Marcellin praised Mr. Pompidou as a man of the people and added:

"The last time I saw him, he

looked down and said: 'It's

hard, really hard what I am

doing.'



formally join the Gaullist Rally, he served in the 1950s as a "backroom" leader, and is said to have contributed largely to straightening out the Gaullists' financial problems. In so doing, he attracted the admiring notice of René Falzon, a director of the Rothschild Bank, who persuaded Baron Guy de Rothschild to hire Mr. Pompidou in 1954.

The hard-working Mr. Pompidou plunged with zest into his new undertaking, which was to help rouse the Rothschild empire out of the torpor into which it had sunk during the war years.

Even So Gently

While serving the Rothschilds, Mr. Pompidou did not neglect De Gaulle, and when the general emerged from an enforced retirement to become prime minister in June, 1958, during a crisis in Algeria, he made Mr. Pompidou his chief of cabinet. As such, he was one of the few men close to De Gaulle privileged to dispute the general's decisions, but he did so, Mr. Pompidou said years later, "ever so gently."

In 1961, when the Algerian drama was building to a climax, De Gaulle entrusted Mr. Pompidou with the delicate mission of establishing secret contact in Switzerland with representatives of the Algerians' National Liberation Front.

"I shall send Pompidou," De Gaulle said. "He will be my envoy. The secret talk, during which Mr. Pompidou pressed for the rights of the French in Algeria, eventually led to the Evian Conference and Algerian independence.

The referendum on Algerian independence was a triumph for De Gaulle, was held on April 8,

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Thursday, April 4, 1974 *

In a Great Tradition

When Gen. Charles de Gaulle retired from the French presidency after his rebuff in a plebiscite, there were many questions about the future of his country. Not that it was not—despite the events of May—a stable, prosperous land, self-respecting and influential in the world. Rather, the questions were about the political reality of the Fifth Republic, which De Gaulle had fashioned in his own image, and around his own leadership. Could the Gaullist party, the central political organization of France, survive the departure of its leader? It was to that central theme that Georges Pompidou addressed his shrewd but atypical political skills, and, through the nearly five years of his own presidency, confounded the skeptics.

Everyone conceded the keenness of Pompidou's mind, his administrative ability and—after the manner in which he rose, as prime minister, to the challenge of the 1968 disturbances—his capacity in a crisis. But his public reserve, his dry wit, his general style, were not many thought, of the kind that would win popular votes. And without some emphatic personality at its head, would the French political system be able to avoid dissolution into quarreling blocs and compromise coalitions?

Yet, in his quiet way, Georges Pompidou was able to continue the great tradition that Charles de Gaulle had established, the sense of ordered progress, of efficient government,

of a place in the sun of world affairs. That much of President Pompidou's work was accomplished in the shadow of grave illness shows that stubborn and unassuming courage was allied to his other qualities.

Now, to be sure, many of the questions that accompanied De Gaulle's resignation throng around Pompidou's bier. Has the Gaullist movement acquired the permanency of an organized party, able to transmit authority? Will the policies, domestic and foreign, which Pompidou upheld endure under the new and strange stresses abroad in the world? The suddenness of his departure from the world, despite the premonitory signs and omens that preceded it, the need for new elections so soon, the lack of any undisputed heirs to his prestige and power—all of these make for grave uncertainty.

But what Georges Pompidou did establish was that the Fifth Republic was not merely a creature of a unique national hero; that it has qualities of political viability that were not dependent on a single, vivid personality. This republic was not the First or Second Empires, nor the Orleans monarchy, but a mechanism which the French can put to good use for their own government, in the hands of men of their own choice. And for proving that, Georges Pompidou deserves the respect of his country and of its friends; he has earned the tributes that will accompany him to his grave.

To Cure 'Slumpflation'

Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, faced what he rightly called an "appallingly difficult" task in drawing up the new Labor government's first budget. Inflation is grave; consumer prices are climbing at an annual rate of 13 percent. Britain's economic growth record remains the worst in Europe, with industry hesitant to invest—and short of investible capital. And the fabric of British society has been strained by class antagonisms intensified by the coal miners' long strike and the impact of inflation on the working class.

Weighing up these pulls and tugs—and correctly concluding that the Conservative government's effort to cut through them by pushing for rapid economic growth had failed disastrously—Mr. Healey has prudently submitted a budget that is, in his words, "broadly neutral on demand, with the bias, if any, on the side of caution."

This was the right decision. Inflation is clearly the No. 1 problem menacing the British economy. In trying to check it, Mr. Healey has seen that he must not only restrain aggregate demand but also aim for a "social compact" between the government and the trade unions by easing the pinch on those hardest hit by rising prices.

Thus, the new budget will increase taxes by \$3.3 billion on the British people as a whole, and raise the prices charged by the nationalized industries, such as electricity and coal, which have been running in the red. But, to prevent undue hardship to lower-income families, the government will provide subsidies on bread, milk and other basic foods. It will also seek to relieve the inflationary squeeze through rent subsidies, higher pensions and greater tax exemptions that will take 1.5 million of the lowest paid workers off the income tax rolls.

As the Conservatives gambled for growth,

the Laborites are gambling that this effort to use fiscal policy to ease the burdens on those with low incomes will win wage restraint from the trade unions. The critical test will be whether Prime Minister Wilson can gain and hold the support of the unions to their half of the "social compact": moderation in wage demands.

The United States, whose domestic problems of economic slowdown, high prices and a threatened wage explosion bear a family resemblance to Britain's "slumpflation," has need for a similar effort to reach a social compact with labor by using fiscal policy to reduce the real losses of income caused by inflation.

Indeed, the United States probably has more scope for the use of tax reduction to achieve wage moderation, not only because inflation is less severe in this country than in Britain but also because the United States is less constrained by huge external deficits.

Mr. Healey deserves credit for giving some fairly bitter medicine to his countrymen, but he still faces the necessity of resisting pressure from Labor's left wing to give British capitalists and industrialists a good bashing for the sheer vindictiveness of it all; for Britain needs a strong private economy as well as a better-managed public sector. Mr. Healey has said that, in order to "re-create a sense of social unity by sharing current burdens and rewards fairly," he will submit a second budget later this year. It will deal with fundamental changes in the tax system and with any further adjustments in total demand that may be required. But if, in making adjustments, the Labor government cracks down too hard on capital and industry, it would simply deepen the problems of British stagnation and add to them the risk of capital flight from the country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Brandt Confronts the Left

Mr. Brandt has emerged from a period of somewhat melancholy withdrawal to reassert his leadership and to challenge the left wing of his party. His words Tuesday, which were the strongest he has uttered for some time, seem to mark a change of policy. Hitherto he has been anxious to maintain good relations with the young radicals and to contain them within the party. Remembering his own youth, he hoped they could help to stimulate and regenerate the party. He expected most of them to become more moderate as they grew up, and he did not want to drive them into the arms of the Communist party. Nor did he want to split his own party. The price of this attitude has now become rather high, and Mr. Brandt seems ready to challenge the left more directly. Young left-wingers have been taking over grass-roots organizations and alienating the party faithful. Many of them are middle-class intellectuals who have evolved a terminology which is almost incomprehensible to anyone outside their circle. The same applies at the national level, where young radicals have had a lot of exposure on television and have challenged existing structures and assumptions to an extent that has clearly unnerved a lot of voters...

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 4, 1899

LONDON—Rudyard Kipling, the writer, rose from his bed yesterday and now with his lungs no longer congested is on the road to complete recovery. The first thing he did was to write a letter to all of the daily papers, part of which is quoted below: "Will you please allow me through your columns to attempt some acknowledgement of the wonderful sympathy, affection and kindness shown towards me by many souls during my recent illness. I would like to humbly thank them all."

Fifty Years Ago

April 4, 1924

LONDON—with America continuing to drain this country of its rare books and priceless works of art, collectors here are lamenting the inability of Englishmen to prevent such treasures from moving to the United States. At a National Gallery dinner last night, government officials added their lamentations to those of others, and all expressed a hope that owners of works of art would do their best to keep these same works of art that are left, in the country.



Pompidou and the Old Alliance

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Men pass but nations and the problems of nations go on. Twenty-five years ago this week the North Atlantic treaty was signed in this capital, and since all the governments concerned seem to be fussing with each other these days, maybe somebody should celebrate the original idea.

The Atlantic idea was very simple. It was an apology for the spectacular tragedies of the past, and a recognition of human frailty. And it was an admission by the Old World and the New World that they shared a common civilization, and could persevere it only by common policies.

Also, despite all the friction, the Atlantic partnership, and its companion, the European Community, have not been failures but considering the long history of Western disunity and stupidity, comparatively successful.

Long Civil War

After all, the two World Wars were really one long civil war between the few remaining nations, including Germany, that believe in personal liberty and political democracy and they maintained the peace for only 20 years, between 1919 and 1939. Compared to that, the Atlantic alliance has kept the peace for over 27 years—halfway between the end of World War II and the end of the century, and while we are now living with death, impeachments and a lot of weak and staggering governments, maybe we should be celebrating the 25th birthday of the shaky Western alliance instead of opening its wounds.

Europe and America are not talking today about the ideals of human dignity or the majesty of their inheritance, or even of their common interest in controlling inflation, population, military arms, pollution and the poverty and hunger of half the human race.

They are talking now about personal and political things—about the death of Pompidou and who comes after him, about the arguments between Henry Kissinger and Michel Jobert, the political weakness of Richard Nixon, the aging leaders of China, the price of oil and other materials, whether Harold Wilson can make it in the House of Commons, what kind of man is Jerry Ford, anyway, and isn't it wonderful that Henry is married?

After a quarter of a century in the Atlantic, of the most successful alliance in history and in Europe, of the most imaginative experiment in political federalism since the formation of the American Republic, this is a poor and narrow show. Both the Atlantic alliance and the European Community are more enduring than men or regimes but they are now losing to weakness, and allowing their short-run national interests to threaten their common security.

U.S. Puzzled

On the 25th anniversary of the NATO alliance, and at a critical point in the development of the European Community, America is puzzled about what France has been saying to us on its side of the Atlantic during Pompidou's last days: was the French foreign minister, Jobert, saying there is a fundamental conflict between the interests of a unified Europe and an Atlantic partnership with the United States and Canada? Was he saying that De Tocque-

ville and Monnet were wrong, that Valéry's concept of our common civilization was false? Was he asking the United States merely to stop dominating Europe, or was he asking us to defend Europe, to protect France, to maintain peace in the Middle East while refusing to cooperate with NATO in the defense of the oil crisis? Now that Pompidou is dead, it would be helpful if, after the personal tragedy, somebody would speak clearly for France.

The Nixon administration obviously has its own internal problems, inflation, unemployment, and even the possible impeachment of President Nixon. It is aware of its own fragility, as is Paris, but it has not forgotten the mistakes of American isolation, or the tragedies of the two World Wars, or its hopes for the reconstruction and unity of Europe, or its dream of an Atlantic community that would defend the common civilization of the West. Nixon has stuck to his foreign policy initiatives despite his troubles at home.

The opening to China and the efforts at accommodation with the

Soviet Union were never regarded in Washington, by Nixon, Kissinger, or anybody else here, as a new alliance against the old alliance with Europe. Even when the European Community, like Japan, emerged as a competitor to the United States for the trade of the world, the Nixon administration, and even the Congress, defended the principles of collective security and free trade.

Accordingly, on this anniversary of the Atlantic alliance and at this critical point of transition in Paris and controversy within the European Economic Community, Washington, with all its troubles, is sticking to the hope of Atlantic partnership and European unity, which has guided its policy since the last war.

The death of President Pompidou merely dramatizes the point. Churchill, Eisenhower, De Gaulle, Adenauer, Kennedy, Truman, and Johnson have all disappeared since the inception of the Atlantic partnership and the European Community, but despite all the division of national policies, the ideals of Atlantic partnership and European unity go on.

Letters

No Appeasement

Although millions died in the name of appeasement only a few years ago, the lesson has been forgotten that bullies and blackmailers can never be appeased.

The terrible Hearst kidnapping is the direct outcome of this fatal policy adopted by cowardly and misguided statesmen who precipitately released the first hijack-murderers, almost with the blood still upon their hands, and returned them to their countries to be welcomed as heroes.

A shining example of this ability to grab both the essentials and the totality of the European ideal is the poetry of Oskar Manheim, who died, as is well known, especially after the publication of the two volumes of his wife's memoirs in a labor camp on the eastern fringe of the Asian mainland, but whose work is filled with moving references to a Europe which he envisaged as his spiritual homeland.

Even if Solidarnosc's Slavic mission as he visualizes it, in particular in his recent powerful epistle to the Soviet leaders, should for any reason be confirmed, he may rest assured that his contribution to the clarification of the European ideal (one that its influence stretches out far beyond Europe's borders) while already a substantial one, has only just begun.

JOSEPH PATRON.

Oxford, England.

Lausanne, Switzerland.

Uniting Europe

Referring to James Reston's column: "When in Doubt, Smile" (IHT, March 29), may I quote one of my favorite slogans? "A sense of humor is a sense of proportion."

To smile, one must relax, and only in a relaxed mood are we able to see both sides. This may be the answer to all the problems, which are always two-sided, and then we are inclined to forget that the answer lies in the middle. Once there: one smiles; and, Mr. Reston, even the pretense of a smile may mean a break in the tension of polarity, and may do more in the long run than you have dreamed of in your philosophy.

R. VAN TUYL.

The Hague.

A Big Smile

WAVERLEY ROOT

Chicken II: All Descended From Indian Jungle Fowl

By Waverley Root

ALTHOUGH chickens in the world, billions of them (chickens outnumber the human race), are descendants of *Gallus gallus*, the wild red jungle fowl domesticated in India 3,000 years ago. A native of Southeast Asia, it still has wild cousins there: *Gallus sonneratii*, a gray variety found in Western central and Southern India; *Gallus lafayetti*, of Ceylon; and *Gallus varius* of the Malayan archipelago.

The modern bird which most resembles its venerable ancestor is the black-breasted fighting cock. Despite its tropical origin, the chicken has become acclimated almost everywhere in the world except in its very coldest regions; among domestic animals only the dog covers more territory. Today chicken is probably the most universally eaten of all meats, including beef. Easily and inexpensively reared, it is available in areas where other meats are too rare or too dear, such as Africa.

"In Turkey," Alexandre Dumas wrote of the chicken, "its plumage is nearly as rich as that of the pheasant; in China, it has wool instead of feathers; in Persia, there is a whole species that has no tails; in India they have black flesh and bones, which does not prevent them from being very good to eat."

Over the World

Less picturesquely, modern breeders divide chicken into the groups—in probable order of antiquity—Asian, Continental, Mediterranean, English and American. The theory that chickens reached Central Europe before the Eastern Mediterranean, unlike most other Asian foods which turned

up first in Asia Minor, is borne out by the fact that northern European chickens are closer to the Asian originals than Mediterranean or other breeds—for instance, Asiatic chicken; and some northern European varieties have feathers on their legs; all the Ma-

layas, rye-bread roll, and if you hear about in a New York dinner a bellowed order for Coney Island chicken, it will mean frankfurters.

Flavored

Chicken has been flavored, stuffed or garnished with almost every other food you can think of. Chicken dishes have been named for an opera singer (chicken *Tessinini*), an opera composer (*poularde à la Rossini*), and a Roman dictator (*poulet César*). A Napoleonic victory is celebrated by one chicken dish (*poulet Marengo*) and a Napoleonic defeat by another (*escalade Brûlante*).

The tiny colorful bantams are not raised for the table, but

Brillat-Savarin who must have been ignorant of this fact once reproached him for dealing enthusiastically with a fat pullet at a time when he had been put on a diet after an illness. "I am living on barley and buckwheat," Brillat-Savarin retorted. "That is what this chicken is made of."

It is exceptional that a food of health-giving qualities should escape being branded as aphrodisiac, but the modest blandness of chicken seems to have discouraged the seekers of alimentary stimulation. True, the Chinese ate rooster testicles to gain sexual vigor, but that can be ascribed to the part eaten rather than to the whole bird; and of course the male enjoys a special reputation, to which the Chinese were not blind either. They considered that the rooster incarnated the positive masculine spirit, yang, and held that eating its meat stimulated wit in authors. "Only the Lion and the Cock," as Galen says, withstands Love's shock." Oliver St. John Gogarty put it. The ancients believed that "cock jelly," which was simply consomme made from the male bird, possessed heroic virtues; but chicken in general rarely appears in folk medicine.

Chicken is eminently healthy food, a favorite meat in hospitals for convalescents. A friend of

Impressionist Works Sold in London Despite Objections From Argentina

LONDON, April 3 (UPI)—Over Argentine government objections, a collection of 34 French Impressionist paintings was sold last night at Sotheby's for a total of £2,063 million (\$4.16 million).

Argentina tried to stop the sale of the collection, including works of Renoir, Cézanne, Toulouse-Lautrec and Picasso, saying that it was owned by millionaire Antonio Santamarina, 52, and had been illegally exported.

A Buenos Aires judge sent a "letter of request" asking the British High Court to delay the sale for 90 days, but the letter had no legal power in Britain. Argentine government lawyers made no formal application for postponement to Judge

About 1,100 persons crammed into three rooms at Sotheby's for the sale of 19th and 20th-century works, described by art dealers as the greatest collection to come to the market in 10 years.

A top price of \$210,000 (\$504,000) was paid by a London dealer for a Toulouse-Lautrec pastel and gouache circus scene, painted in 1889 and called "Au Cirque Fernando. Etoile sur un Cheval Blanc." Four paintings set records for works by four artists. They were: "Au Cirque Médan" by Henri Toulouse-Lautrec, which went for \$110,000 (\$282,000); to an unnamed buyer; an Alfred Sisley landscape, "The Flood at Port-Marly," sold to an unidentified Swiss buyer for \$111,000 (\$285,300); Eugène Delacroix's "The Burial of Christ," which went to another unnamed bidder for \$95,000 (\$148,500); and Honoré Daumier's watercolor, "Before the Hearing," sold to U.S. lawyer Marvin Mitchelson for \$60,000 (\$138,000).



Audience-conscious airlines place more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper.

A 1970 stamp shows seal of Swedish Duke Erik Magnusson.

Studying Swedish History Through Nation's Stamps

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (UPI)—Swedish history, to a Swedish pre-teenager in the mid-1930s was a red book about two chubby figures: King Gustav Vasa and King Adolf Fredrik. It wasn't bad as schoolbooks go but it didn't measure up by pre-teen reckoning: to the literary standards of the weekly pulp magazine *Detektivmagasinet*.

The Swedish General Post Office, however, engendered a fair amount of independent historical research among youngsters by issuing, from time to time, finely engraved postage stamps commemorating such events as the 1435 Arboga Parliament where the four estates were constituted and the 1636 settlement of the New Sweden colony on the Delaware. The Swedes were forcibly elected a few decades later by the Dutch who, in turn, were kicked out by the British.

Events like these slipped by unnoticed in the red book, overshadowed by dramatic milestones: 1523, the triumphant entry of Gustav Vasa into Stockholm, 1632, the heroic death of Gustav II Adolf in the fog at the field of Lützen, and 1709, the disastrous—from a Swedish point of view—Battle of Poltava in the Ukraine, the beginning of the end of Sweden's Baltic empire.

In a recently published 16-page pamphlet, the GPO attempts to summarize Swedish history as reflected in Swedish commemorations.

Shostakovich Vow — Music to Serve Soviet People

MOSCOW, April 3 (Reuters)—

Composer Dmitri Shostakovich yesterday vowed to his Kremlevskaya that he and his colleagues would work through their music to aid the Soviet people in the building of Communism.

Shostakovich, 67, was speaking at the opening of the fifth congress of the official Composer's Union, which also heard a strong condemnation from a leading member of the Khrushchev cult, Tikhon Khrennikov, of modern Western music.

Khrennikov has been first secretary of the union since the cultural purges of the late 1940s when Shostakovich himself had to recant for allegedly writing Western styles. Shostakovich and Soviet musicians were called to uphold the lofty ideals of revolutionary humanism.

I have shown the 61-year-old union leader told about 650 delegates that abstractionism, dodecaphony "or any other so-called avant-garde system" could not serve as a basis for realistic music, which alone could claim to be real art.

Opening the congress, Shostakovich said the "real purpose of music is to bring happiness to the people, to sing the beauty of life, and to summon its listeners to take part in the struggle for a better future."

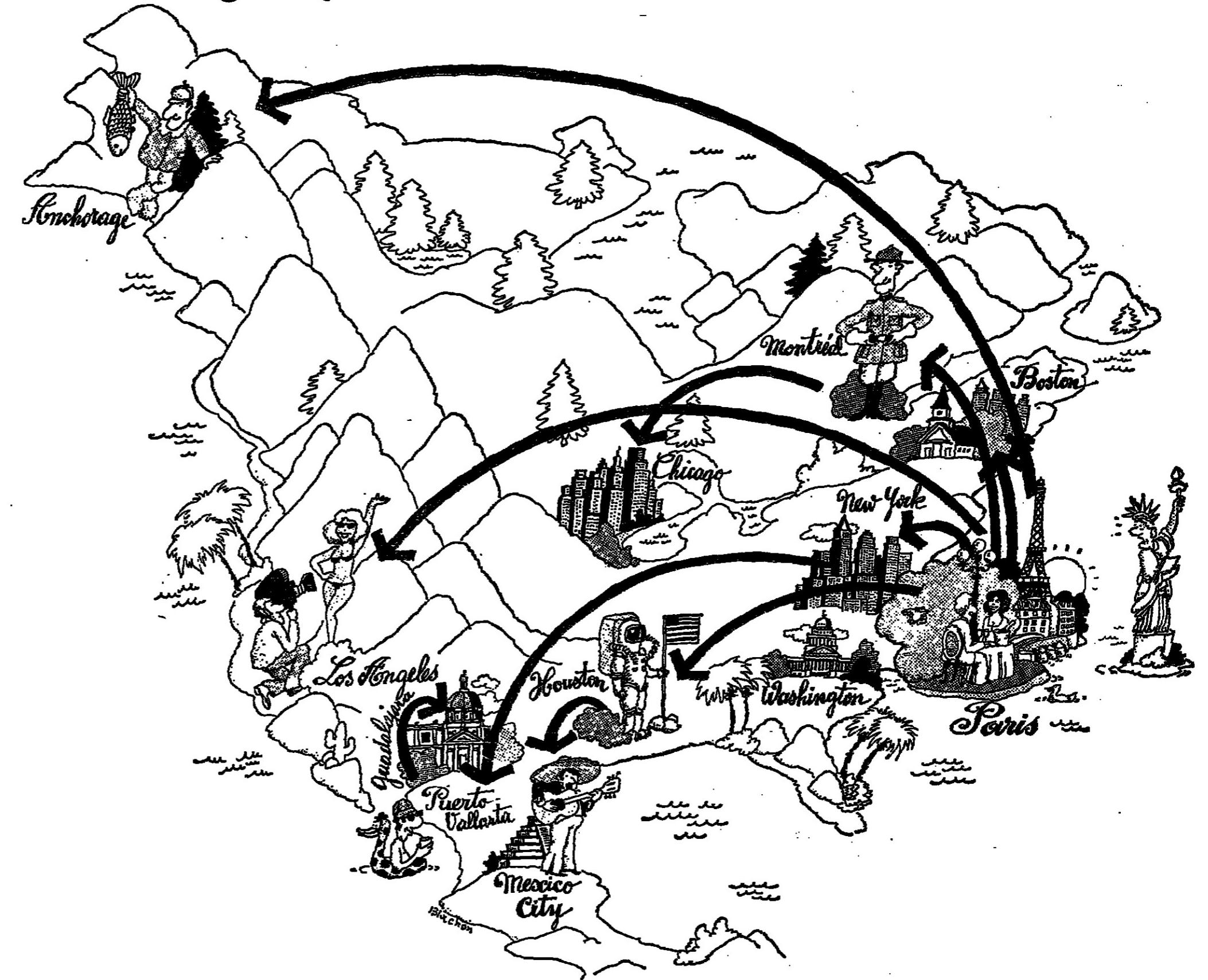
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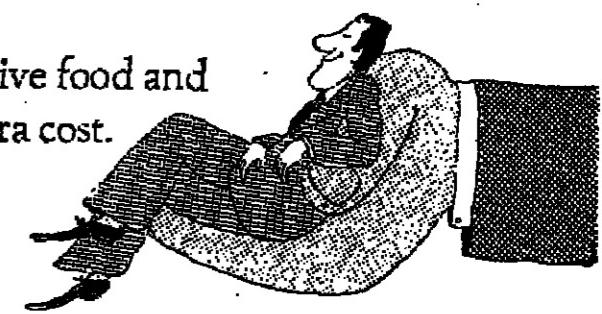
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BUSINESS

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INTERNATIONAL

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1974

FINANCE

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Unilever Adjusts Dividend Proposals

Unilever has adjusted Unilever Ltd.'s proposed dividends because of an increase in the rate of Britain's advance corporation tax. The company says the second instalment of Unilever Ltd.'s 1973 interim dividend will be 2.81 pence a share, a reduction of 0.13 pence. But it adds that the first instalment of the recommended final dividend will be increased by the same amount to 2.46 pence a share. These two instalments together will therefore still amount to 5.31 pence a share, as previously announced, and will be paid on May 20. Shareholders registered in the company's books at the close of business on April 25, Unilever says, the second instalment of Unilever Ltd.'s recommended final dividend will be 2.44 pence a share instead of 2.34 pence as previously announced. The two instalments of the recommended final dividend will therefore amount to 5.20 pence a share instead of 5.17 pence as previously announced.

Japanese Car Registrations Fall

New vehicle registrations in Japan fell in March to 151,288 units, 33.7 percent lower than the same month a year ago and 50 percent down on the previous month, the Automobile Dealers Association reports. It was the fourth consecutive monthly decline, which the association blames on the oil crisis and an increase in car prices.

NASD Considers Listing Fee

The National Association of Securities Dealers is considering charging corporations a fee for being quoted on the NASDAQ over-the-counter system. In a letter to nearly 3,000 companies

Causing Sharp Rise in German Reserves

Bundesbank Acts to Support Currencies

By Thomas Hielle

FRANKFURT, April 3 (AP)—The Bundesbank intervened heavily in support of the jointly floating European currencies and the dollar in the last week of March.

This is reflected in the sharp rise of Germany's net central monetary reserves of 16 billion deutsche marks to about 90 billion DM.

The Bundesbank conceded that the rise was largely due to its support actions in European currencies, although its intervention activities March 28-29 were not included due to the two-day delivery period on such transactions.

Senior German foreign ex-

change bankers said these two days probably saw the largest volume of Bundesbank intervention, as speculation over an upward mark revaluation peaked pushing the mark upward.

They expressed surprise over the apparently rather large volume of Bundesbank intervention.

They estimated that together with activity on March 28 and 29, the Bundesbank's intervention in the last week of March will far exceed 3 billion marks.

Together with the marks sold by other central banks within the floating block and the approximately 400 million marks the Bundesbank paid out in the previous week ended March 23, in intervention acts, the total volume of marks that came on the Euromarket in the last two weeks of March may well reach 3 billion DM, they said.

The bankers said, however, that the volume of the Bundesbank's intervention should not lead anyone to the conclusion that an upward mark revaluation is still likely, especially in view of the

Industrialized World Is Urged To Cooperate With Oil States

BRUSSELS, April 3 (UPI)—A key U.S. energy planner said today that the industrialized world can avoid another oil crisis in the near future if it cooperates with producing nations.

If all goes well, the price of oil might even fall, William Donaldson, Under Secretary of State for Energy Matters, told experts from 12 nations gathered here to prepare international cooperation on oil.

The 12 belong to the "coordinating group" set up at the Washington oil conference two months ago to lay out cooperation guidelines and to prepare another conference. Of the major non-Communist industrial nations, only France has boycotted the group's work.

Sources said today that Mr. Donaldson's report skipped over the present situation and looked ahead to medium and long-term prospects. In general, they said, he was optimistic.

He said the world has enough oil now to prevent any new crisis in the near future. But he urged the nations to conserve oil and develop new sources of energy while avoiding confrontation with the oil producers.

France's boycott of the group's

U.S. Says Marketing Irregularities Helped Drive Up Price of Propane

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The Federal Energy Office (FEO) is prepared to turn over to the Justice Department evidence of marketing irregularities that helped drive up propane prices.

Charles Owens, an FEO official, said yesterday his agency gathered the evidence in an intensive investigation of all levels of the propane marketing chain.

In testimony before a House of Representatives panel conducting its own probe of propane price increases, Mr. Owens said the FEO had uncovered instances of artificial transactions that added as much as 14 cents a gallon to the price paid by consumers.

He described one transaction in which an oil company contracted to buy 15 million gallons of propane at 35 cents a gallon. The propane was bought from a supplier by a speculator at 26 cents per gallon. He then added his markup to the product and transferred title to the fuel to the person holding the contract with the oil company.

Mr. Owens did not name any of the companies involved.

Stable Prices On Soybeans Seen for '74

As Large New Crop Swells Stockpiles

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Prospects for a larger world supply of high-protein feed ingredients and a general return to a more stable market are pointing to fewer headaches for soybean farmers this year, according to the Agriculture Department.

A year ago, as Peruvian financial supplies dwindled and U.S. soybeans became a sought-after commodity, producers faced a growing market and uncertainty, on whether to hold on to old-crop beans—if they had any left—and on how to plan for 1973 production.

There are still uncertainties, but "prices are less variable this year" because of prospects of another large crop and some rebuilding of reserves by Sept. 1 when the 1974 harvest is ready, the department said.

However, over the next few months "prices will be sensitive to the U.S. 1974 crop planning and outlook, to farmer holdings of 1973-crop soybeans, and to world economic and political developments. The possibility of a U.S. dock strike next fall could boost U.S. exports sharply this summer," the agency said.

The 1973 crop was a record of nearly 1.57 billion bushels.

Farmers indicate they will reduce plantings this year, meaning that the 1974 crop will be smaller. Even so, the soybean stockpile next Sept. 1 is expected to be about 240 million bushels, quadrupling the reserves last fall. And by Sept. 1, 1975, according to department projections, the reserve could climb further to 280 million bushels.

David Rosenthal has been named International retail sales manager of Merrill Lynch International. Mr. Rosenthal, vice-



Jacques Maisonrouge



Frank Cumiskey

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

International Business Machines Corp. has restructured its IBM World Trade Corp. subsidiary into two new operating units. One unit, IBM World Trade Europe/Middle East Africa Corp., Inc. Jacques Maisonrouge, senior vice-president, as chairman and chief executive officer, and Frank Cumiskey as president. The other new subsidiary is IBM World Trade America Far East Corp., and has Ralph Pfeiffer Jr. as chairman and chief executive officer and Gordon Williamson as president.

Amplex International has appointed Elmar Sadeler as manager, area marketing services for Amplex's Europe, Africa and Middle East division. He will be based in Reading, England. Mr. Sadeler was formerly manager, Amplex European Service, training and spare parts center in Boeblingen, Germany.

As Carriers Seek Federal Subsidies

U.S. Opposes Pan Am-TWA Pool Plan

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, April 3 (WP)—The Justice Department yesterday strongly opposed Pan American World Airways' proposal that it be allowed to discuss with Trans World Airlines the possibility of pooling the two carriers' service and revenues on the heavily-traveled North Atlantic run.

In a brief filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board, the department argued that pooling agreements "inevitably diminish car-

riers' incentives to provide efficient, economical and adequate service—and this diminution of incentives is no less real when carriers are required to adapt to a period of financial stringency than when they are enjoying high profits."

It added that "for competitive purposes, such agreements would be tantamount to a merger of the two carriers for the routes involved." Pan Am and TWA are the two largest U.S. international airlines.

The Department of Transportation, in a filing on Monday with the CAB, objected to a pooling of revenues between the two airlines but supported a consolidation of service which would eliminate a duplication of flights where they now compete.

The CAB must decide whether to authorize the unprecedented talks, which have also been requested by TWA. Both carriers claim the saving cost of jet fuel forced them to consider pooling on the North Atlantic.

The Justice Department's brief argued that "Pan American's proposal does not appear to be timely because the fuel situation appears to be improving" and noted efforts by the Federal Office to increase fuel supplies to international airlines.

The department disputed Pan American's contention that it would have to go out of business on the North Atlantic if it did not receive some kind of government relief, or that its bankruptcy would necessarily harm the public.

"Experience shows that even bankruptcy of a business does not necessarily lead to the loss or even the interruption of its service to the public. A firm, particularly a regulated firm, can continue to provide public service during reorganization, and competitors and new entrants can assure adequate service to the public."

According to the SEC complaint, it was not until Dec. 21, 1973, that Geon announced an agreement in principle for the oil company to acquire Geon for \$16.20 a share, or about \$36 million.

The commission charged George Newirth, chairman and founder of Geon, with providing other defendants—prior to Dec. 3—"a continuous flow of material non-public information regarding the fact and progress of the discussions."

In this way, Roy and Irving Edwards, a long Island real-estate partnership and long-time friends of Mr. Newirth, were allegedly enabled to purchase about 4,800 shares of Geon during October "in anticipation of an increase in the price of the stock without disclosing such information."

Similarly, Marvin Rauch, a registered representative of Edwards & Hally, allegedly bought 4,200 shares of Geon between October and Dec. 3 for the account of his wife, of James McMahon, controller of a wholly-owned Geon subsidiary, and a nominee account in the name of Mr. McMahon's father-in-law as well. Additional purchases for other customers were also alleged.

For complete information, please write to: Mr. Ricardo O'Rourke, Executive Vice-President.

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N.Y. Stock Prices Gain Despite Bank Rate Rise

NEW YORK, April 3 (IHT)—Stock prices rallied sharply today, scoring the first gain in six sessions on the New York Stock Exchange.

To many analysts, the advance was especially encouraging because it came after a leading southeastern bank raised the prime rate by 1.2 point to 9 3/4 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 11.42 points to 856.03, while gains in issues led losses by about 780 to 575 at the close.

Volume totaled 11.5 million shares compared with 12.01 million yesterday.

Some brokers attributed the gain in part to the report that a big round of dividend increases may accompany the end of price and wage controls. However, the report also said that small business and consumer loan interest rates could also gain strongly.

Brokers attributed the slowness of trading in part to soaring interest rates.

Several analysts commented that the recovery simply was technical, adding that investors probably became more encouraged when the list failed to go down after the prime rate increase.

Among the outstanding performers were IBM up 1 1/4 to 239 1/4, Eastman Kodak 3 1/8 to 110, Du Pont 3 1/2 to 171 1/2, Proctor & Gamble 1 7/8 to 88 7/8, General Electric 1 1/8 to 85 3/4, and Digital Equipment 4 1/2 to 109 1/2.

Also on the upbeat were Texas Instruments up 2 1/2 to 98 1/4, Burroughs 2 3/8 to 297 5/8, Xerox 3 3/8 to 116 3/4, and Dow Chemical 1 1/2 to 121 1/2.

Among major banks raising their prime rate to 9 1/2 percent today were Chase Manhattan, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Chemical Bank, Irving Trust, Bank of New York and Girard Bank of Philadelphia.

Market Shut
The Paris stock exchange was closed Wednesday as employees renewed their strike.

Superior Oil, another weak spot, dropped 3 to 200. Standard of Ohio fell 1 1/4 to 53 1/2, and Caterpillar Tractor 2 to 88 1/2.

U.S. Steel, strongest of the major steel firms, rose 1 1/8 to 43 1/2.

Western Union, among the volume leaders, fell 1 1/2 to 117 3/8 after having lost a point yesterday.

WU said yesterday it was informed by Moody's commercial paper division that it has withdrawn the firm's commercial paper rating.

Prices were slightly higher in night trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 2 1/2 to 96.65.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares dipped 0.17 to 85.91.

Company Report

Corning Glass Works

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	243.34	200.99
Profits (millions)	16.01	13.22
Per Share	1.03	1.04

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16th and 17th May, 1974

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO

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international Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

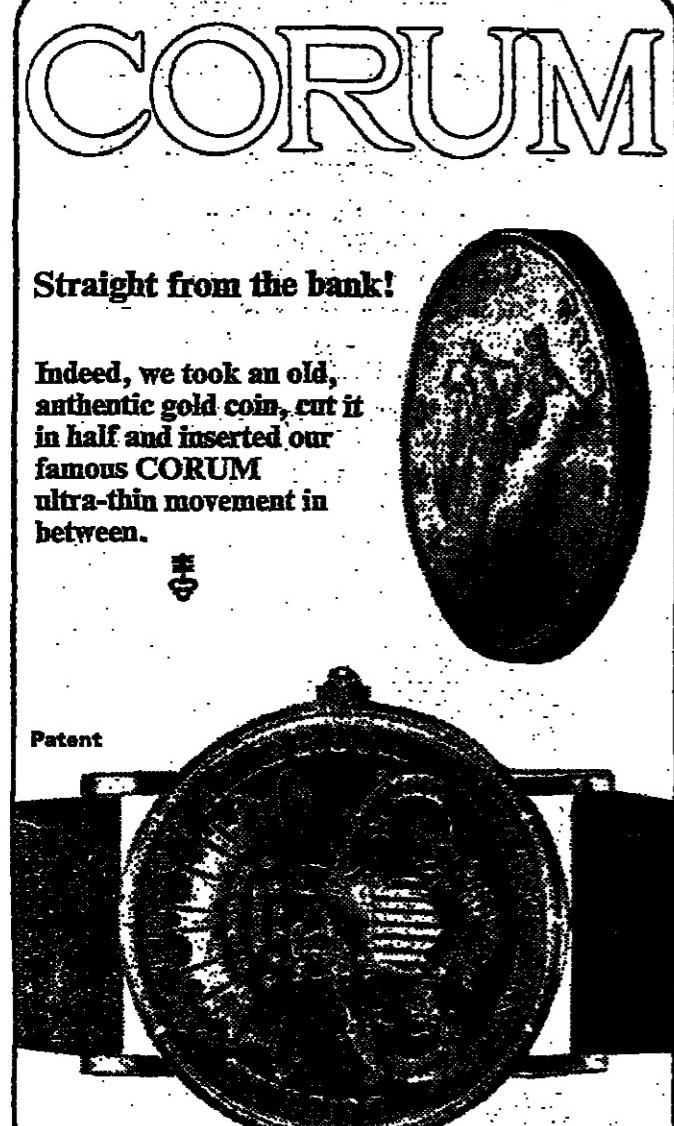
April 3, 1974

	\$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gdr.	SF cent.	Swiss. Franc.	Dan. Kr.
Australia	2.7605	6.631	1.6588	55.87	12.855	8.088	81.377	44.255	—
Belgium	2.7605	6.631	15.4812	55.87	12.855	8.088	81.377	44.255	—
Denmark	2.5135	6.608	—	6.0785	54.37	4.472	51.137	41.771	—
Finland	2.538	—	4.0876	11.825	15.112	8.45	84.072	2.325	14.5712
Iceland	62.0	151.72	248.3	120.6	—	225.0	12.12	205.6	103.95
Ireland	4.855	—	Unavailable due to strike	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	3.048	7.327	120.4	62.145	4.4239	1.138	7.7912*	—	50.17
The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.625; Escudo: 24.975; Yen: 4.425; Peso: 55.87; Schilling: 18.86; Sw. krona: 4.4255; Yen: 275.62.									
Belgian financial franc: 40.475.									
(*) Commercial franc. (** Units of 100. (** Units of 1,000. (** Units of 10,000.									
(**) Amounts needed to buy one pound.									

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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(Continued from preceding page.)

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CROSSWORD

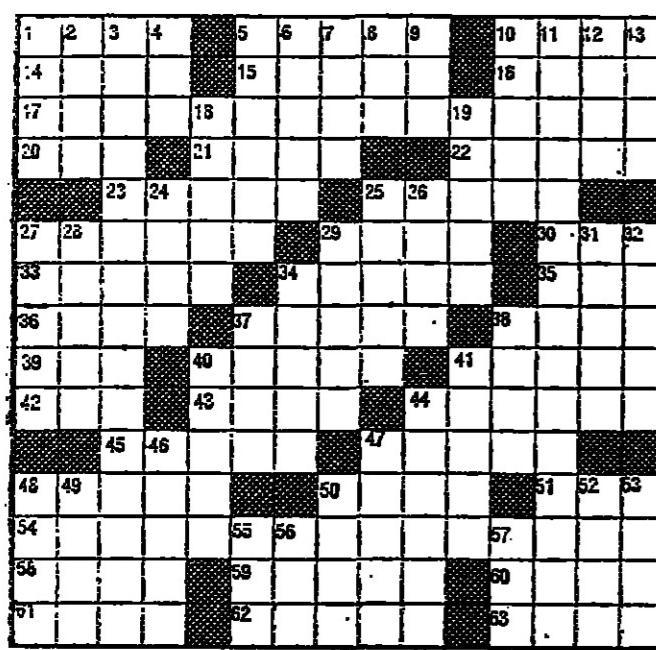
By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Spotted cavity
- 5 Like rice pudding
- 10 Recent Met manager
- 14 Down with: Fr.
- 15 Street show
- 16 Welsh John
- 17 Parlor diversion
- 20 Building extension
- 21 Don Juan's mother
- 22 Kind of tube
- 23 Kind of mission
- 25 Fasted firmly
- 27 Enthusiasms
- 28 Gazelle
- 30 Presidential initials
- 33 Acute or right
- 34 Word with wash or storm
- 35 Poetic word
- 36 Refer to
- 37 Endow
- 38 Legal man; Abb.
- 39 Grayish color
- 40 Al — (in any case)
- 41 Comes across
- 42 Word for post-midnight hours

DOWN

- 43 Kilt
- 44 Shoulder décor for John Silver
- 45 Used up
- 46 Kind of butterfly group
- 47 Character of a slow boat to China
- 48 Network
- 49 House
- 50 Dash
- 51 Neighbor of Hung.
- 52 Domineering
- 53 Distant Prefix
- 54 Relative of a slow boat to China
- 55 Chemical suffix
- 56 Kind of butterfly
- 57 Short life-sketches
- 58 Network
- 59 House
- 60 Dash
- 61 Neighbor of Hung.
- 62 Domineering
- 63 Distant Prefix
- 64 Famed despot for John Silver
- 65 Snarl
- 66 Short life-sketches
- 67 Couch
- 68 Kartoum's river
- 69 Turkey
- 70 Prepare the turkey
- 71 Brightly-plumed bird
- 72 Cordial flavor
- 73 Kind of fallen
- 74 Bout
- 75 Meeting
- 76 Rainbow
- 77 Destroy
- 78 Coffee-tree yield
- 79 High nest: Var.
- 80 Soil deposit
- 81 Latin parent
- 82 Baker's output
- 83 Sticky problem
- 84 Units of loudness
- 85 Pale color
- 86 bien
- 87 Sounds of surprise
- 88 Two-fold
- 89 Early slave
- 90 Wrigley Field player
- 91 Room
- 92 Bear, in Spain
- 93 Swiss city
- 94 Son of Adam
- 95 In command
- 96 Peer Gynt's mother
- 97 Sea waters
- 98 Kind of beam
- 99 Tempe's state: Abb.
- 100 Recent Prefix
- 101 Latin parent
- 102 Meat spread
- 103 Network
- 104 House
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- 106 Neighbor of Hung.
- 107 Domineering
- 108 Distant Prefix
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- 143 Bear, in Spain
- 144 Swiss city



PEANUTS

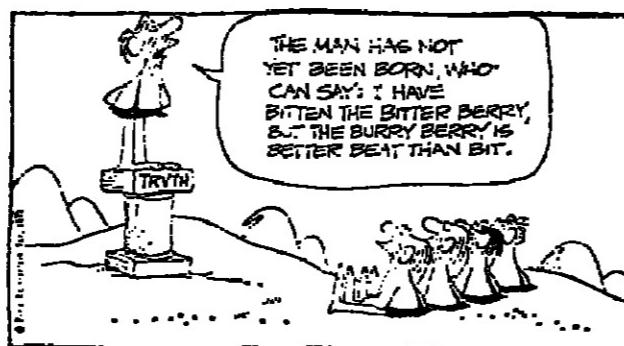
Immediately after he won the golf tournament, he was interviewed on TV.

"This is the most exciting moment of my life," he said.

"I saw you on TV," said his wife. "I thought the day we got married was the most exciting moment of your life."

In his next tournament, he failed to make the cut.

B.C.



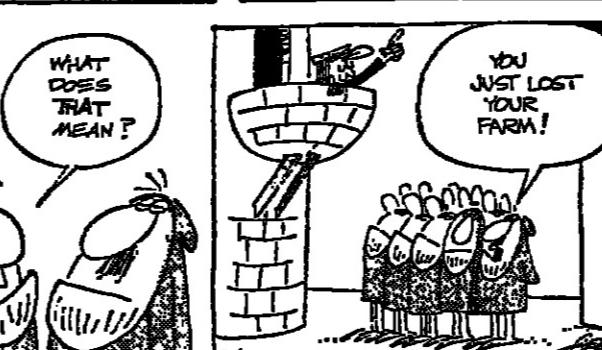
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BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF OZ



BUZZ SAWYER



REX MORGAN M.D.



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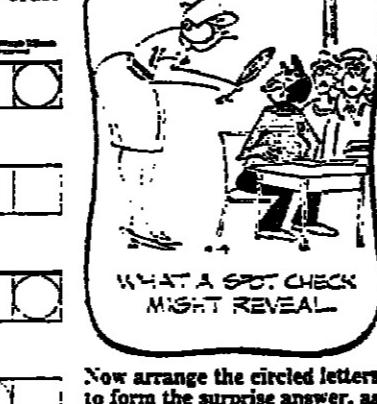


DENNIS THE MENACE

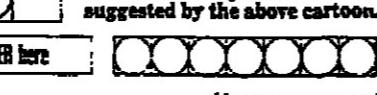
JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

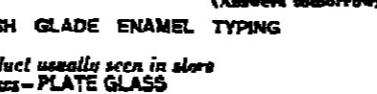
GREEN



TASUE



STIGAR



UMLUTT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

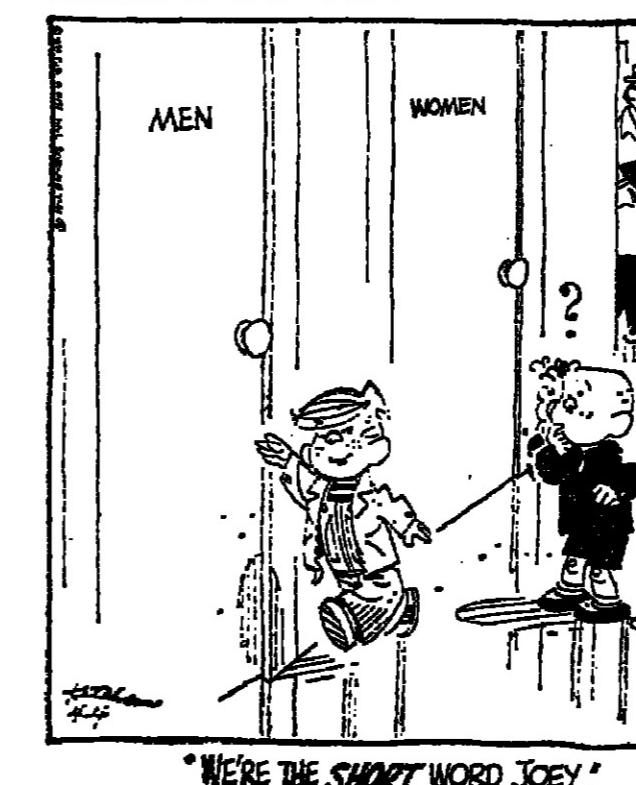


Yesterday's Jumble SWASH GLADE ENAMEL TYPING

Answer: A product usually seen in stores

SUBJECTS—PLATE GLASS

Offer price: \$—each,



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BOOKS

A HOME FOR THE HEART

By Bruno Bettelheim. Knopf. 461 pp. Illustrated. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

MENTAL hospitals in America

and by this point you may be wondering how the Orthogenic School could be depressing if it actually exists. Well, though it does exist, it seems inimitable. Or maybe it is not so much its inimitability that depresses me as the frightening challenges it poses. For as Dr. Bettelheim goes to such great lengths to demonstrate, it is not enough to "treat" mental patients in the sense that a surgeon removes a malignancy; the ideal therapy in Dr. Bettelheim's milieu must extend the principles of psychoanalysis so as to interact with the patient on the deepest unconscious level. Because this means that the therapist must confront his or her own unconscious problems, this can sometimes involve great risk of pain. And simply to read some of Dr. Bettelheim's detailed illustrations of this point is to face one's own unconscious pain.

Still, one does not come away from "A Home for the Heart" feeling pessimistic about the future of the author's plan. And it is not for any practical reasons that one feels this way. After all, if you argue that its implementation would be too expensive, Dr. Bettelheim would answer that his per-patient costs have averaged out to less than that of most institutions, and besides it is cheaper to have people re-enter society than to keep them locked up the rest of their lives. If you reason that the Orthogenic School treated only children and adolescents and therefore never faced the total problem of insanity, he would answer that the dynamics of mental illness are the same regardless of the victim's age. It will not even do to fear the violence of the insane: for despite the lack of security at the Orthogenic School—which even extended to making knives and glass available to the patients—there was not a single death by murder or suicide in Dr. Bettelheim's experience.

He begins by describing the nearly exquisite planning that went into the school's physical design: how all the interior locks were removed so that the patients would not get the message that they were incarcerated and would feel free to leave whenever they wished; how the interior space was organized to enhance the interaction of the patients and their therapists; how areas that most hospitals overlook like stairways and bathrooms were worked into the master plan; and how Dr. Bettelheim worked to make the odor of the place just right, and peace of mind distance between chairs in the reception room so as to accord with current theories of psychological space.

No, what finally troubled me as I read "A Home for the Heart" was that there is only one Bruno Bettelheim, and only a handful of people who approach him in perceptiveness and courage ("The patient is always right," is his sincerely professed motto). Meanwhile, the mad in America multiply, and the institutions that detain them deteriorate. That is what is depressing about this book.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

Analyses of sales is based on reports obtained from more than 250 bookstores in 110 communities of the United States. Figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

World List

This Week	Fiction	Last Week
1 <i>Burr</i> , by Gore Vidal	1 28	2 4
2 <i>Jaws</i> , by Peter Benchley	3 4	4 4
3 <i>The Bears of the Hunter</i> , by James Herriot	4 4	5 19
4 <i>Cats in the Cradle</i> , by Alan Drury	5 19	6 14
5 <i>Posters of Fate</i> , by Agatha Christie	6 14	7 2
6 <i>The Paper Chase</i> , by Louis Auchincloss	7 2	8 22
7 <i>The First Deadly Sin</i> , by Lawrence Sanders	8 22	9 2
8 <i>I Heard the Owl Call My Name</i> , by Margaret Craven	9 2	10 25
9 <i>The Honorary Consul</i> , by Graham Greene	10 25	11 6
10 <i>The Last Tycoon</i> , by Ernest Hemingway	11 6	12 4
11 <i>Plain Speaking</i> , by Merle Miller	12 4	13 18
12 <i>You Can't Buy a Monastery</i> , by Harold Bloom	13 18	14 6
13 <i>How to Your Own Best Friend</i> , by Michael Pollan	14 6	15 5
14 <i>Bernard Berenson</i> , by Jean Owen	15 5	16 36
15 <i>The Paper Chase</i> , by Louis Auchincloss	16 36	17 2
16 <i>The First Deadly Sin</i> , by Lawrence Sanders	17 2	18 22
17 <i>I Heard the Owl Call My Name</i> , by Margaret Craven	18 22	19 2
18 <i>The Honorary Consul</i> , by Graham Greene	19 2	20 25
19 <i>The Last Tycoon</i> , by Ernest Hemingway	20 25	21 6
20 <i>Plain Speaking</i> , by Merle Miller	21 6	22 4
21 <i>You Can't Buy a Monastery</i> , by Harold Bloom	22 4	23 5
22 <i>How to Your Own Best Friend</i> , by Michael Pollan	23 5	24 6
23 <i>Bernard Berenson</i> , by Jean Owen	24 6	25 5
24 <i>The Paper Chase</i> , by Louis Auchincloss	25 5	26 25
25 <i>The First Deadly Sin</i> , by Lawrence Sanders	26 25	27 6
26 <i>I Heard the Owl Call My Name</i> , by Margaret Craven	27 6	28 2
27 <i>The Honorary Consul</i> , by Graham Greene	28 2	29 25
28 <i>The Last Tycoon</i> , by Ernest Hemingway	29 25	30 6
29 <i>Plain Speaking</i> , by Merle Miller	30 6	31 21
30 <i>You Can't Buy a Monastery</i> , by Harold Bloom	31 21	32 5
31 <i>How to Your Own Best Friend</i> , by Michael Pollan	32 5	33 6
32 <i>Bernard Berenson</i> , by Jean Owen	33 6	34 36
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40 <i>How to Your Own Best Friend</i> , by Michael Pollan	41 6	42 5
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43 <i>The First Deadly Sin</i> , by Lawrence Sanders	44 6	45 2
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46 <i>The Last Tycoon</i> , by Ernest Hemingway	47 6	48 2
47 <i>Plain Speaking</i> , by Merle Miller	48 2	49 25
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52 <i>The First Deadly Sin</i> , by Lawrence Sanders	53 2	54 25
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58 <i>How to Your Own Best Friend</i> , by Michael Pollan	59 2	60 25

\$15,000 Bid for 715th

Aaron's Quest Adds Value to Baseball

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, April 3 (NYT).—

Spalding, which has made every

baseball ever used in the National

League, is willing to take a

\$14,500 less on one ball in partic-

ular Hank Aaron's 715th home

run.

Well, those

seems reasonable,

not so much

as depresses

the challenge.

But buying it back won't be

so easy. A tug-of-war is under way

between some

private collectors.

Magnavox (which has

signed Aaron to a long-term

contract) and Spalding.

It's not easy.

A patient's

surgeon may

be ideal, but

Aaron's

agent, detailed

in his public

statement, has

lost no time

in getting

a deal.

Bettman

is personal

and the

company

is not

going to be

able to

make a

good

offer.

A massive,

security-tight

operation

has revolved around that

historic ball. It began last season,

when Aaron approached Ruth's record. It will continue tomorrow when the Braves open the season at Cincinnati.

Aaron now has 713 home runs. The balls that he hits will be "marked" to make sure Nos. 714 and 715 are not simply some foul balls that were hit into the stands.

Before the game tomorrow an umpire will rub all the baseballs with mud scooped out of a river bottom and put in cans. (Every baseball is dirtied in this way to remove the "shine.") Then, Bill Acree of the Braves' ticket equipment manager, will take three dozen balls into the locker room. In front of two witnesses he will stamp the balls with an ink that

can be seen only under ultraviolet light.

Some balls will be stamped "714" and some "715"—in case Aaron hits two homers. Each ball additionally will have what a Braves' official called "an ingenious code."

These balls then will be kept separately by Acree. They will not be used until Aaron comes to bat. When he's up, Acree will give three balls to the home-plate umpire, making a note of the special codes on the ball. If a ball is hit foul into the stands, Acree will note that. Thus, a fan won't be able to catch a foul and claim it's the genuine article.

In case Aaron breaks the record at Atlanta, the boys in the

band will not be entitled to the ball. The band sits in the left field stands. All Braves' employees will be asked to sign away their rights to the ball if they happen to catch it.

Magnavox has not made an offer for the ball. "We don't intend to get in a bidding war over it," said Mark Bollman, vice-president of advertising.

"You know, a lot of people have said it might be a bad thing for us to take the ball and put it on a tour, that it belongs in the Hall of Fame. Did you know that the ball is a private, profitmaking institution? We're not sure that it's such a great thing simply to rush the ball over there. More people can see it if we take it on tour."

Pappas Cut

NEW YORK, April 3 (NYT).—Milt Pappas, only one victory away from joining Cy Young and Jim Bunning as the only men to win 100 games in both the American and National leagues, was given his unconditional release by the Chicago Cubs yesterday.

Pappas, with 16 years in the major leagues, became the ninth seasoned player let go by the Cubs this year, but the first one released outright.

Although the 34-year-old right-hander never won 30 games in one season, Pappas won 10 with Baltimore before going to Cincinnati in 1965 as part of the deal for Frank Robinson. From there, he went to Atlanta and in 1970 to the Cubs. Last year's 7-12 won-lost mark was only his third below .500 season since 1967 when he broke in and had no decisions. In spring training this year, Pappas had a 3-2 mark and a 3.38 earned-run average in 16 innings.

But the Vice-President has a big advantage. He doesn't have to worry about serving up Hank Aaron's 714th home run.

"Everybody in the place is going to give him a standing ovation when he comes up to bat," said the Reds' Billingham. "My stomach is going to turn over a couple of times and I'll swallow hard. Then I'll have to get down to business." The pitcher has given up five homers to Aaron in his career.

There's no definite indication

Vice-President to Open Baseball Season Today

The following are the selections of the International Herald Tribune's sports staff, which will go through another season without seeing a game.

BERNARD KIRSCH

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
East	West	East	West
New York	Oakland	St. Louis	Cincinnati
Boston	Kansas City	Pittsburgh	Houston
Baltimore	Chicago	New York	Los Angeles
Milwaukee	California	Montreal	Atlanta
Detroit	Minnesota	Philadelphia	San Diego
Cleveland	Texas	Chicago	San Francisco

SAMUEL ABT

Baltimore	Kansas City	St. Louis	Los Angeles
Boston	Montreal	Houston	Cincinnati
Milwaukee	Chicago	New York	San Francisco
New York	Pittsburgh	Philadelphia	Atlanta
Cleveland	Texas	Chicago	San Diego

STUART TROUP

Baltimore	Oakland	St. Louis	San Francisco
New York	Kansas City	Cincinnati	Los Angeles
Boston	Montreal	Houston	Houston
Detroit	Chicago	Atlanta	Atlanta
Milwaukee	Texas	Philadelphia	San Diego

Twins Snap Exhibition Streak

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP).—The Minnesota Twins snapped an eight-game losing streak yesterday, pounding out 18 hits, including four by rookie shortstop Sergio Ferrer, to trounce the Boston Red Sox, 13-0, in exhibition baseball.

Ferrer had a triple, double, and a pair of singles, while Steve Braun had three hits and four others had two apiece as the Twins posted only their fourth victory in 25 pre-season games.

Bill Hands, Bill Campbell and Vic Albury combined to blank the Red Sox on three hits.

The Oakland A's broke out their five-game losing streak as Sal Bando drove in three runs with a homer and a triple to

win. The Cleveland Indians' 4's starter Vida Blue held the Indians to two hits through six innings before he weakened in the seventh.

The Cincinnati Reds edged the Chicago White Sox, 7-6, helped by Ken Griffey's ninth-inning single which drove in Darrel Chaney. Griffey had put the Reds ahead, 6-5, in the seventh with a two-run homer before the White Sox tied the score on an unearned run in the ninth.

Kurt Bevacqua's three-run homer highlighted a five-run eighth inning which helped the Pittsburgh Pirates take a 10-2 victory over a split Philadelphia Phillies squad. The Pirates got 17 hits off three Philadelphia pitchers, including a Homer by Willie Stargell and three hits each by Manny Sanguillen and Gene Clines.

Another Phillies squad had better luck against the St. Louis Cardinals, winning 8-4 after shelling starting pitcher Alan Foster for nine hits. The Phils scored two runs in the first inning and then clinched the victory with three runs in the third and three more in the fourth.

Dave Righetti's sacrifice fly brought in the winning run in the bottom of the ninth inning as the Chicago Cubs trounced the Milwaukee Brewers, 11-10.

Dave Righetti's sacrifice fly brought in the winning run in the bottom of the ninth inning as the Chicago Cubs trounced the Milwaukee Brewers, 11-10.

Liverpool's opponents in the May 4 final at Wembley will be Newcastle United, 2-0 conquerors of Burnley last Saturday.

Newcastle has won the Cup six times and reached the final a record 11 times since the competition was inaugurated in 1970. Liverpool has recorded one victory in four previous final appearances.

Request for Pelé

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 3 (Reuters).—Pelé yesterday repeated his vow not to play in this year's World Cup finals for Brazil, despite a government-backed plan to him to change his mind.

Pelé said after Brazil's victory in the 1970 World Cup final that he would not play in 1974 and has stuck to his decision despite repeated requests for his comeback.

The latest appeal to Pelé was reported yesterday, but Pelé said in Rio de Janeiro that he would be going to the finals in West Germany "only as a spectator."

Brazil performed poorly in a 1-1 tie with Mexico last weekend.

Associated Press
HARD-DRIVING MAN—Virginia's George Carter drives around New York Net Larry Kenon en route to a layup.

Trail Bucks, 2-1

Smith Handles Jabbar As Lakers Cut Deficit

INGLEWOOD, Calif., April 3 (UPI).—Center Elmore Smith outscored and out rebounded Kareem Abdul-Jabbar last night as the Los Angeles Lakers defeated the Milwaukee Bucks, 88-86, in the third game of their Western Conference playoff series.

Smith's edge over Jabbar was 20 points to 29, and 17 rebounds to 15. It was a big difference from the opening two games as Jabbar had outscored Smith, 65-32, and outrebounded him, 46-14.

The victory left Milwaukee with a 2-1 edge in the best-of-seven National Basketball Association series.

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